The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XX., No. 1. Whole No. 507.} NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1900. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Drury College Library 1900

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Standstill in South Africa . . . 1
The War and the Cartoonists 2
The House Committees 2
Chairmen of Six Important House Committees (Portraits) 3
British Seizure of American Cargoes . 3
War and Sentiment (Cartoons) 4
Is a Railroad Trust Forming? . . . 5
The Bruited "Fenian Raid" into Canada 5
A Failure of Municipal Control . . . 6
How Can the Daily be Reformed? . . 6
Current Cartoons 7
Topics in Brief 7

LETTERS AND ART:

The Poetic Cabarets of Paris 8
Will Russian Music Supersede Wagner? 8
Sir John Millais and His Friends . . 9
A Pen-Picture of Charles Lamb . . . 11
Decline of the Naturalistic Novel in France 12
The Poets Still at War 12
The Oldest Printed Book 13
Notes 13

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Does Absolute Truth Exist? 14
Women as Inventors 14
Has the Nerve-Cell a Memory? . . . 15
The Andrée Buoy 15
New Applications of Wireless Telegraphy 16
Temperature of the Human Body . . . 16
A Substitute for the X Rays 17
A New Cure for Anemia? 17

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Self-Cremation of Buddhistic Monks . . 18
The Religious Press on Mr. Moody . . 18
Dr. McGiffert and "the New Way with Heretics" 20
Reconstruction of Religious Education . 20
The Fall of the Temple of Ammon . . 21
"Should the Old Clergyman be Shot?" 21

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Canada and the British Empire . . . 22
Spanish Commanders on Spain's Lack of Preparation for War 24
Ourselves and the Filipinos 24
Germany and the United States . . . 25

MISCELLANEOUS:

Some College Wit and Humor 26
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 27
Personals 29
More or Less Pungent 31
Current Events 32
Chess 34

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Going Abroad?

56TH YEAR **GAZE'S** HIGH-CLASS ESCORTED TOURS

December, January and February to France, Italy, Paris and London, 67 Days, $495. January 27, February 10, to Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece, 76 Days, $600, and 93 days, $720. Also other tours; programmes post free. . .

NILE TOURS BY NEWEST, FINEST STEAMERS **$171.50**

Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamp. 220 South Clark Street, Chicago, W. H. Eaves, Agent. 201 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., Adams & Howland, Agents. 14 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

"Through the Hesperian Gardens of the West"

Runs the Luxurious **"Sunset Limited."** The Finest Thing on Wheels,

Sunset Limited Famed the World Round

And its Destination are those Delightful Summer Lands of **"California."**

Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.

For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place (Washington Bldg.), N. Y. City.

Paris Exposition.

Persons intending to visit the Paris Exposition should engage without delay, not only the ocean passage, but the hotel accommodations in Paris, for more people are planning to go than can be accommodated. We can provide everything from the time of leaving New York until the return, or only the ocean passage and the accommodations in Paris. Tours to California, Florida, Nassau, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Europe, Hawaii, Japan, etc. Circulars on application. State information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb.

Tours and Tickets Everywhere.

New York: 25 Union Square.
Boston: 296 Washington Street.
Philadelphia: 1005 Chestnut Street.

KAREZZA ETHICS OF MARRIAGE.

A bold, brave book teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity

Union Signal: Thousands of women have blessed Dr. Stockham for **Tokology**, thousands of men and women will bless her for **Karezza.**

Arena: Karezza is worth its weight in gold.

Sample pages free. **Agents Wanted.** Prepaid. $1.00.

ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. **Coe Chem. Co., Clevel'd, O.**

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N.J.

DIGEST REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

The publishers desire to engage a responsible person in each city and town to look after their interests. Full particulars regarding remuneration offered and kind of service desired will be sent upon application. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S MASTERPIECE

Archibald Malmaison

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. A new Illustrated Holiday Edition. This story has been pronounced the best of all the author's productions. 12mo, cloth. Fifteen Illustrations by FREELAND A. CARTER. Price, $1.25.

Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia: "It powerful story, original in plot and strong in literary

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF
THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT
OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XX.

JANUARY, 1900—JUNE, 1900

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VOLUME XX.

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.)

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

A

Absent-Minded Beggar, The: A protest, 269
Abstinence as a Business Rule in the Army, 267
in Lent and its Value, 341
Actors and Culture, 632
Aeronaut, A Pioneer, 548
Aeronauts, A French Prize Cup for, 82
Africa, Northern, Conquest of, 496
The White Man's Savagery in, 646
Age, Cures for Old, 726
Agnostics, The "New Christianity" and the, 368
Aguinaldo's Version of the Philippine Troubles, 140
Air, Pure, in Bottles, 51
Jackets for Ships, 398
Liquid, Oxygen from, 425
Alcohol: Atwater on, 335
Industrialization of, 695
Is it a Food, 149
Motor, An, 85
Alcoholic Drink in War, Use of, 185
Alcoholism, New Cure for, 118
Alliance, Triple, France, Italy and the, 372
Alpine Mystery, An, 426
Amalfi, The Landslide at, 547
America and Munkacsy, 600
and the Open Door in China, 556
as a Home for the Boers, 716
at the Paris Fair, 505
Outlook for Art in, 693
Sources of Strength of Roman Catholicism in, 216
Swallow Europe? Will, 126
The Craze for Historical Fiction in, 541
American and European Literature of the Past Two Decades, 573
Art, Lack of National Character in, 210
Book Production in 1899, 211
Cargoes, British Seizure of, 3
Character, A German Satire on, 734
College in the Twentieth Century, 271
College Slang, 694
Drama of To-day and To-morrow, 570
Misgovernment in Cuba, 384
Press View of South African Situation, 777
Privateer in History, 283
Sentiment on the South African War, 221
Woman, An, in China, 93
America's Part in the Far-Eastern Crisis, 743
Ammon, The Fall of the Temple of, 21
Anæmia, A New Cure for, 17
Anæsthesia, Electrical, 244
Andrée Buoy, The, 15
Anglican Church: Briggs, Dr., on the Church Crisis in England, 88
Anglo-American Electrician, An, 246
Anglo-Boer Scriptural Conflict, 491
Anglo-French War, Talk of an, 435
Anglo-Saxon Character, Kipling's Evil Influence on, 571
Animal Growth and Magnetism, 547
Temperature, Sugar and, 636
Animals, Humanizing, 786
Animals, Medical Instincts of, 756
Suffer Pain? Do the Lower, 304
Animate and Inanimate Matter Resemblances between, 215
Antarctic Continent? Is there a Great, 115
Antarctic Lands, New Discoveries in, 604
Anthology, A Famous Japanese, 179
Anti-British Coalition, Why Germany Will Not Join an, 312
Anti-Christian? Is Freemasonry, 310
Anti-Protestant Crusade in France, 581
Anti-Semitism, A "Christian" Plea for, 339
International Symposium on, 161
Anti-Trust Conference, The Chicago, 236
Appleton Failure, The, 394
Application of Magnetism, A Novel, 363
Appointments, High Standard of Colonial, 535
Argyll, Concerning the Duke of, 768
Armor, Krupp, and the Soft-Nosed Projectile, 635
Army Rations, Candy and Jam in, 518
Arsenic as a Component of the Human Body, 546
Art and Literature, Tolstoy's Latest Expressions on, 391
A Novelist on, 662
Exhibitions of Europe, 242
for all the World, One, 271
in America, The Outlook for, 693
Lack of National Character in American, 210
Sudermann on the Censorship of, 540
Artillery Fire, Modern, Inefficiency of, 312
The Boers', 244
Artistic Influence of Japan, 603
Artists, Why They Are Socialists, 147
Arts and Letters, The New National Institute of, 211
Asbestos and its Uses, 516
Asia Minor and Persia, Russian Policy in, 466
Asia, Central, Russia and Britain in, 252
Asia, Russia's Advances in, 495
Assassinate the Prince of Wales, The Attempt to, 523
Assumptionists, The French Government and the, 280
Astrology, Was it the Parent of Astronomy? 306
Astronomy in a Balloon, 149
Was Astrology the Parent of, 306
Athlete, A Baby, 398
Attachés, Military, in Europe, 91
Atwater, Professor, and the Northfield Conference, 284, 736
on Alcohol, 335
Some Authorities who Do Not Agree with, 395
Australia, Contemporary Literature in, 572
Australian Federation, 613
Austria, Ministries in, 254
Should be Kept Distinct from Germany, Why, 126
Should be Preserved, Why, 126
The "Away-from-Rome" Movement in, 402
Austrian Emperor's Visit to Germany, 585
Authors as an Index of Character, The Handwriting of, 723
"Disappearing," 358
Mistakes of, 617
Automobile in War-time, 607
Sleigh, An, 365
A Trolley Wire for, 426
Award, Delagoa Bay, 419, 524

B

Babylonian Story of Paradise, 270
Baden-Powell, Colonel, Concerning, 677
Bagdad Railroad, The, 194
Ball, What Happened to a Billiard, 272
Balloon, A Russian Dirigible, 305
Astronomy in a, 149
Balzac, An Unpublished Work of, 603
on George Sand, 514
Bane of Literary Cosmopolitanism, The, 483
Barbarism, Whitman and Browning as Poets of, 360
"Barnumism," Paderewski as an Exemplar of, 394
Battle, Diminishing Loss of Life in, 283
Influence of Music in, 60
Benedetti, Count, Death of, 584
"Ben Hur" and its Success, 114
Bernhardt, Sarah, in "L'Aiglon," 453
Beveridge's, Senator, Ideals about the Philippines, 72
Bible, Bubonic Plague in the, 487
Commentary of Nicholaus de Lyra, 220
Ignorance of the, 761
Study, Present Drift of, 119
Bibles by the Millions, 219
Biblical Criticism and the Critics, 88
Billiard Ball, What Happened to a, 272
Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," 147
Blacks, Boer Treatment of the, 553
Bloch, M., On the South African War, 334
Blunders, Domestic, of Women, 509
Body, Human, Arsenic as a Component of the, 546
Boer and Britain in the Psalms, 191
and British Raids, 446
and Briton, A Physical Comparison of, 373
"Collapse," How the, Is Viewed in Europe, 703
Courage Inspiring, 70
Delegation, The, 673
Envoys, How the Press Look at the, 624
Envoys in America, 596

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Boer Envoys, The President's Treatment of the, 657
Bryce, James, and Others on Briton and, 173
Military Organizations, Strength and Weakness of, 464
Not Superior to English, 104
Retreat, The, 533
Treatment of Blacks, 553
Victories Desirable? Are, 69
Views from Boer Sources, 612
War, English Methodism and the, 341
Boers, America as a Home for the, 716
Message of Sympathy to the, 474
Resisting Power of the, 493
Stories of the Humanity and Inhumanity of the, 386
Boers' Artillery, The, 244
Book Production, American, in 1899, 211
Production in Germany, The, 242
Reviewing, The Failure of, 783
The Oldest Printed, 13
Trade in London, 13
Books during May, The Most Popular, 690
Immortal, Mr. Choate's List of, 361
New Method of Printing, 548
Read in some Poor Districts of New York, 43
Sale of, 211
Boot-Blacking, A Slot Machine for, 635
Boston Congress of Religion, 609
University, "Heresy" Case in, 122
"Boxers" and the Missionaries, 789
Chinese, and the Powers, 684
Brains, Women's and Men's, 728
Brewer, Justice, on Religion in the Twentieth Century, 153
Bridge Span, The Longest, 668
St. Louis, How the Rails Travel Over the, 486
Bridges or Tunnels? East River, 84
Brigandage or War? In the Philippines, 563
Briggs, Dr., on the Church Crisis in England, 88
Britain and Russia in Central Asia, 252
British and Boer Raids, 446
Cartoons, 41
Defense, Lord Salisbury on the Need of, 706
Empire, Canada and the, 22
Fears for the British Navy, 646
Navy, Condition of the, 434
Public, The Temper of the, 403
Reverses, More, 201
Seizures and German Wrath, 41
Seizures of German Vessels and Political Developments therefrom, 494
Successes in South African War, 370
Triumph in Sight? Is, 321
Troops, Advance of, through Portuguese Territory, 554
Views of Admiral Dewey's Candidacy, 676
Views on the Nicaragua Canal Convention, 281
War Scandals, 504
Briton and Boer, A Physical Comparison of, 373
and Boer in the Psalms, 191
and Boer, James Bryce and Others on, 173
Brook Farm and its Occupants, Recollections of, 329
Brooklyn Revival and Religious Animosities, The, 190
Brown, Justice, and Liberty of the Press, 237
Browning and How to Study Him, 781
Browning and Whitman as Poets of Barbarism, 360
Bryan Cartoons, 36, 356, 598, 685
on the Issues of the Campaign, 719
Bryan's Nebraska Platform, 388
Bryce, James, and Others on Briton and Boer, 173
Bubonic Plague in the Bible, 487
Buchanan, Robert, and Hooliganism Again, 299
Buddha, Discovery of the Birthplace and Bones of, 121
Buddhistic Monks, Self-Cremation of, 18
Buddhists, Missionary Policy of the, 339
Buller's, General, Retreat, 138
Bundesrath, Cargo of the, 224
Seizure of the, 41
Buoy, The Andrée, 15
Bursting of Frozen Pipes, To Prevent the, 396
Byron, The Hungarian, Alexander Petöfi, 600

C

Cabarets of Paris, The Poetic, 8
Cable, A Pacific, 233
Cable-Ships: Wanted, Some, 427
Cables, International Neutral, 373
Pacific, 151
Calculating Machines, Some Wonderful, 245
Calvinism, Dr. Hillis on, 462
Campaign, Bryan on the Issues of the, 719
Canada and the British Empire, 22
The Bruited "Fenian Raid" into, 5
Canal, An Unfortified Nicaragua, 202
A Victory for the Nicaragua, 566
for a Sixty-Million Dollar, in New York State, 141
the Nicaragua, 177
Mystery, Welland, 586
Setback for the Nicaragua, 658
Cancer, Can Overeating Produce? 458
Candy and Jam in Army Rations, 518
Cannon, A Hydraulic, 518
Cantata, A Great, Founded on "Hiawatha," 482
Canteen, Again the Army, 748
"Cardinal and the Heretic, The," 217
Carnegie Cartoon, 420
Steel Company and the Profits, 234
Carnegie-Frick Dispute, Radical Papers on the, 293
Carnegie's Library Gifts, Andrew, 235
Carnivorous Plants, New Experiments on, 698
Catholic Church: Martinelli, Mgr., on Celibacy, 400
McGlynn, Career of Dr. Edward, 86
Mivart, St. George, a Heretic, 154
Papal Authority, A New Definition of, 54
Pope, Russia and the, 87
A Liberal View of Dr. Mivart, 522
and Protestant Intolerance, 249
Pope, International Position of the, 126
Roman, Criticisms of Bishop Potter's Philippine Report, 550
Roman, Will England Become, 551
Roman, Views of the French Religious Orders, 609
Transvaal, Status of Catholics in the, 92
Catholic, The Old, Movement, Present Status of, 550
Catholicism, Roman, in France, An Attack on, 489
Roman, Dr. Mivart on Scripture and, 399
Roman, in America, Sources of Strength of, 216
Catholics, German Roman, A Proposed New Program for the, 700
in the Transvaal, Status of, 92
Roman, Accept the Theory of Natural Selection, May, 431
Cefery as a Vehicle of Infection, 214
Celibacy, Mgr. Martinelli on, 400
Celluloid, A New Substitute for, 546
Celtic Drama, The New, Mr. George Moore and, 574
Census Cartoon, 720
Census, Philadelphia's Religious, 153, 340, 488
Returns, Cuban, 506, 636
Statistics by Machinery, Tabulation of, 785
"Central Church Party," The New, in England, 583
Centrifugal Railway, A, 51
Century, Education at the End of the, 662
Character, The Handwriting of Authors as an Index of, 723
Characteristics of English Fiction, 511
Chartran's Historical Painting for Washington, 132
Chat Noir, A Description of the, 8
Chess, A Game of Blackburne's, 136
A Composite Game of, 320, 562
A Female Morphy, 382
and Insanity, 260
and Pillsbury, 561
Association, The Literary Digest, 442
Characteristics of, 712
International Cable Match, 412
Memories, Pollock, 382
Modern, Brilliancies of, 442
"Modern," and Steinitz, 621
Nomenclature, 681
Player's Mind, The, 622
Problem Study, 682
Social, 349
The Antiquity of, 652
Tournament, The Paris, 652
Chicago and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 413
A New Zion for, 156
Anti-Trust Conference, 236
Chicago's Labor War, 567
Municipal House-Cleaning, 686
"Children of the Ghetto" in London, 78
Children's Court, A Plea for a, 42
China, America and the Open Door in, 556
America's Position in, 743
An American Woman in, 93
and the "Open Door," 35
Cartoons, 684, 717, 744, 745, 793
The Crisis in, 717
The "Palace Revolution" in, 223
Chinaman, A Word for the, 777
Chinese "Boxers" and the Powers, 684
Court Etiquette, 344
Disorder, The, 776
Disturbances and the Powers, 765
Drinking Song, 94
Embroglio and European Politics, 793
Ideas about China, 794
Resistance to Western Influence, 733
Wu Ting Fang on Christianity and the, 640
Choate's, Mr., List of Immortal Books, 361
Cholmondeley, Miss, as a Literary Artist, 452
Popular Novel by, 241
Chopin and the Malady of the Century, 331
Christ's Teachings, Do, Furnish Guidance in Politics, 791
Christian Brothers, The, and the Classics, 187
Dogma and Christian Life, 52
Is Nature? 54
Journalism, Sheldon's Experiment in, 366
Life, Christian Dogma and, 52
Religion Declining? Is the, 401
Science and Its Growth, 311
Socialists, A List of, 278
Unity, A Plea for, 492
Christianity and the Chinese, Wu Ting Fang on, 640
in the Colleges, 338
The New, and the Agnostics, 368
Church, Central, Party in England, 583
Crisis in England, Dr. Briggs on the, 88
Declining Membership in the Methodist Episcopal, 367
Early Christian, The Use of Force by the, 762
English, Prayers for the Dead in the, 488
Free, Council in England, 611
Growth, 251
High, Low, and Broad-Church Parties, Relative Strength of, 368
Importance of the Institutional, 552
Publications, 670
Roman Catholic in France, An Attack on the, 489
Union in Scotland, 670
"Why Men Do Not Go to," 429
Churches, Declining Membership in the, 276
American Federation of, 220
in 1899 and the Attendance, 55
"Spheres of Influence" of the New York, 731
Churchless Avenue, New York's, 463
"Cigar-Shaped" Train, A, 668
Cities, American, The Socialistic Trend in, 175
Civic Rule for the Philippines, 203

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Civilization Cartoon, 143
Clark, Senator, Case of, 476
Clark's Political Maneuver, 629
Classical Drama Immoral, Is the? 268
Classics, The, and The Christian Brothers, 187
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 177, 281, 327
Clergyman, Should the Old, be Shot? 21
Cliff Dwellings, To Save the Colorado, 117
Climatic Misfits, 275
Coal Situation Abroad, The, 644
Coalition, An Anti-British, Why Germany Will Not Join, 312
Cocoons, Perambulating, 606
Cœur d'Alene Riots, 416
Cold, How to Catch, 118
to Snow, Is it Ever Too? 336
Weather, How to Keep Warm in, 150
Colesburg, The Victory at, 1
College Girls, Eastern and Western Types of, 49
The American, in the Twentieth Century, 271
Slang, American, 694
Wit and Humor, 26
Women, Outlook for, 634
Colleges, Christianity in the, 338
League of American, 424
Colonial Appointments, High Standard of, 535
Troubles of the United States, Foreign Critics on the, 704
Colorado Cliff Dwellings, To Save the, 117
Combustion, Spontaneous, Destruction of Ships by, 487
Commerce, Interstate, 109
Committees of the House of Representatives, 2
Compensation in Weather, 305
Complaints, Mr. Macrum's, 235
Conference, Ecumenical Missionary, 308
Ecumenical, on Foreign Missions, 520
Ecumenical, Secular Comments on the, 549
Missionary, The Religious Press on the, 579
Conference, Methodist, and Its Work, 699
Methodist General, Secular Views of the, 608
Some Results of the, 669
Congress and the Philippines, 70
Congress: What it Has Done, 713
Trusts and Politics, 688
Congressional Representation of the South be Diminished, Shall the? 747
Conquest of Northern Africa, 496
"Conquest of Rome," Mme. Serrao's, 240
Conscription Come to England, Will? 405
Conspirators in France, Trial of the, 162
Constitution and the Flag, A Judicial Decision on the, 628
Follow the Flag, Does the? 264
Contagion by Telephone, 638
Contemporary Thought, Language of the New Testament and, 309
Contraband of War, Delagoa Bay and, 123
Controversy in England, The Ritual, 248
Conventions, Two Populist, 595
Conversions, Statistics Concerning, 580
Convictions, Permanent, Ruskin as a Man Without, 392
Copper, The Demand for, 458
Copyright, International, Some Results of, upon American Literature, 44
Corona Without an Eclipse, A, 245
Corelli, Marie, on Kipling, 541
Correspondents' Corner: "Chemical Production of Life" a Delusion, The, 128
"Earth, Is the, Alive?" 128, 374
Sahara, Flooding the, 128
"Multiphone," The Name, 128
Correspondence Schools, University Extension and, 544
Cosmetics, A Vegetarian View of, 275
Cosmopolitanism, Literary, The Bane of, 483
Council, Free Church, in England, 611
Country, A, that Has No Illiterates, 513
A, Without Strikes, 538
Cowen, About Joseph, 497
Cowper Centenary, The, 570
Cowper, Some English Views of, 661
Craftsman and Socialist, William Morris, 631
Crane, Stephen, A "Wonderful Boy," 750
Creed, Revision of Presbyterian, 519
and the Presbyterian General Assembly, 699
Crete and the Mohammedan World, 281
Crime Flourishes Most, Where, 568
Statistics of, 568
Criminal Procedure, Modern, Tolstoy's Opinion of, 569
Criminals Reclaimed by Parole Laws, 328
Criticism, Biblical, and the Critics, 88
of Dr. Mivart, A Jesuit's, 277
Critics, The Higher, Outdone, 88
Cronje the Man, 647
Cronje's Gallant Defense, 261
Tactics at Magersfontein, 435
Cross Education, 727
Crucifixion as an Evolutionary Force, 731
Crusade, A Social Purity, in Germany, 465
Crystal, The Largest, 578
Cuba, American Misgovernment in, 384
Prisons, The Cuban, 41
The Postal Frauds in, 625
Cuban Cartoons, 7, 599, 625, 655, 656
Census Returns, 506
Census, The, 636
Elections, 799
Postal Scandal, 594
Prisons, The, 41
Scandals, Further Developments in the, 655
Culture, Actors and, 632
Musical Impulse and, 454
Curtis, George William, A Description of, 330
Customs and Superstitions, Easter, 459
"Cyrano," Mental Breakdown of Rostand, Author of, 572
The Author of, 33

D

Daily Paper Be Reformed, How Can the? 6
Dana, Charles A., A Description of, 330
"Dangerous Character of Modern Theology," 278
Danish Islands, the Standard Oil Company, and Secretary Root, 566
West Indies, The, on the Bargain Counter, 38
D'Annunzio's New Autobiographical Novel, "Il Fuoco," 664
Death Penalty, W. D. Howells on the, 438
Debs, Eugene V., for President, 355
Decadent, Are the Latins? 192
Decline, Religious, as Seen in the Pew, Causes of, 521
Declining Membership in the Churches, 276
Defense, Cronje's Gallant, 261
Degenerate or Demigod, Is Maeterlinck? 421
Delagoa Bay and Contraband of War, 123
Award, 419, 524
Cartoon, 224
Democracy, Is Social, Genuine Christianity? 219
Democratic Party, Independent, The Proposed, 746
Denominational Union, The World Movement toward, 759
Denominations, Religious, in the South, 762
De Regnier, Henri, and Symbolism, 452
Déroulède, Paul, and His Banishment, 148
Devotion, Incense as an Aid to, 338
Dewey, Admiral, and the Holland Boat, 428
and the Presidency, 443
Cartoons, 441, 479
Dewey's Candidacy, British Views of, 676
Digestive Organ, Is the Stomach a? 637
Dime Novel, Rise and Fall of the, 332
Diplomat, Death of a Once Famous, 584
Diplomatic Triumph for the United States, A Great, 35
"Disappearing" Authors, 358
Discharges, Visibility of Smokeless Powder, 243
Disease and Health, Laughter in, 362
by Speech, Distribution of, 365
Pearls as Products of, 186
Dispute, Radical Papers on the Carnegie-Frick, 293
Distilled Water Poisonous, Is? 334
Divining-Rod, Search for Water with the, 213
Dogma, Christian, and Christian Life, 52
"Domestic Blunders of Women," 509
Servants, An Eight-Hour Day for, 509
Drama, American, of To-day and To-morrow, 570
A New Revolutionary, 329
Celtic, Mr. George Moore and the New, 574
English Views of "Zaza" and the Sex, 663
French, of the Nineteenth Century, 481
Immoral, Is the Classical? 268
Immoral, Is the? 526
Dramatizations of "Quo Vadis," 511
Drink Evil? Can Socialism Cure, 420
Drinks, Use of Alcoholic, in War, 185
Drunkenness in Manila, 266
Duse, Eleanor, About, 497
Dust, Electrical Conductors and, 755
Dutch and German Criticism of Our Consul in Pretoria, 124
The Cape, and the War, 158

E

Earth's Magnetism, Cause of the, 186
Magnetism, X-rays and the, 517
Easter Customs and Superstitions, 459
East, Disturbance in the Far, 705
Eastern and Western Types of College Girls, 49
Eclipse, A Corona Without an, 245
Cartoon, 687
The Total, 545, 695
Economy, An Experiment in Municipal, 660
Ecumenical Conference, A Syllabus of the, 341
on Foreign Missions, 520
Secular Comments on the, 549
Ecumenical Missionary Conference, 308
Missionary Council, 251
Editorial Reminiscences, Some, 782
Educate the Negro, Is it Worth While to? 630
Education at the End of the Century, 662
Is Mathematics the Basis of All? 272
of Women, Results of the Higher, 114
Reconstruction of Religious, 20
Reform in Theological, 279
Educational Gifts of 1899, 632
Egg-Shell Membrane, Use of, 398
Egypt from England, Disaffection of, 406
Egyptian Dam, The Pyramids and an, 50
Eight-Hour Day for Domestic Servants, 509
Election of Senators by Popular Vote, 507
Results in Louisiana and Elsewhere, 537
Elections, International Interest in Our Coming, 553
Some Recent, in the States, 478
Electric Furnace, Porcelain from the, 307
Gun, An, 305
Pemmican, 152
Phonograph, 607
Road, A Unique, 667
Electrical Conductors and Dust, 755
Horticulture, 728
Treatment of Tuberculosis, New, 575
Electrically Driven Surgical Instruments, 457
Electricity and its Uses, 607
and Matter, Relation of, 456
and Water as a Conductor, 398
as a Dutiable Product, 118
as a Rain-Maker, 548
a Substance, Is? 215
in Human Progress. Achievements of, 577
Modern Houses and, 518
"Tired" Iron Recuperated by, 50
When Will Our Trunk Roads Use? 337
Electrician, An Anglo-American, 246

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Electrolysis, Dangers of, 83
Elevator Disease, 698
Emperor William's Play, 424
Enacting the Gold Standard, 295
Encyclopedia, Jewish, and the New Jewish Scholarship, 423
England Become Roman Catholic, Will? 551
Briggs, Dr., on the Church Crisis in, 88
Mommsen, Prof., on German Hostility to, 478
Should Stop the War, Why 599
Takes Her Reverses, How, 56
The Free Church Council in, 611
The Most Popular Novel of the Day in, 241
The New "Central Church Party" in, 583
The Ritual Controversy in, 248
Will Conscription Come to? 405
England's Military Mistakes, 69
Right of Conquest by "the Higher Morality," 42
War and the Famine in India, 535
English are Unpopular, Why the, 252
Fiction, Some Characteristics of, 511
Grand Opera in, 633
in Egypt, The, 406
Music and Musicians of To-day, 240
Views of Ruskin, Some, 209
Views of "Zaza" and the Sex Drama, 663
Enjoyment, The Physiology of, 636
Envoys, Boer, in America, 596
Eremite, A Literary, 271
Erie, Lake, Level, 275
Ethical Motives in European Fiction, Revival of, 239
Ethics, Journalistic, in England and America, 543
Etiquette, Chinese Court, 344
Europe, Military Attachés in, 91
Population, Future, of the Great States of, 518
"Stormy Corner" of, 524
Will America Swallow? 126
European and American Literature of the Past Two Decades, 573
Fiction, Revival of Ethical Motives in, 239
Views of Ruskin, 299
Evolution of Literary Freedom, The, 540
Evolutionary Force, The Crucifixion as an, 731
Exhibition, Paris, Comments on the, 583
Exhibitions, Political Cost of International, 93
Exile, Siberian, Mitigation of the, 689
Existence, Experimental Knowledge of God's, 247
Expansion Cartoons, 71, 297
Olney, Mr., on the Fruits and Follies of, 296
Policy and the Protectionists, The, 139
Expensive City in the World, The Most, 565
Experimental Knowledge of God's Existence, 247
Exposition, Congress of Religious History at the Paris, 52

F

Fad, A Social, Is Grand Opera Merely; 481
Failure of Municipal Control, 6
Faith Cure, Scientific, 755
Fall of a Mountain, The, 547
Famine in India, The, 253, 612
and England's War, 535
in Russia, The, 674
Faults of Contemporary Journalism, Some, 46
"Fécondité" and the "Kreutzer Sonata:" A Contrast, 270
Federation of American Churches, 220
Federation, Australian, 613
"Fenian Raid," The Bruited, into Canada, 5
Fibrin in Crystal, 398
Fiction, American, Recent Growth of, 44
and the Public Mind, 693
English, Some Characteristics of, 511
Historical, in America, Craze for, 541
Fiction, in the Pulpit, Dr. Sheldon on, 402
The New Art of Description in, 182
The Secret of Woman's Success in, 571
"The Slum Movement" in, 692
The Sturdy Growth of American, 179
Filipino Music, 512
Filipinos Desire Independence, Do the? 653
Ourselves and the, 24
Rescue of the American Prisoners from the, 39
Finland as a Country that Has No Illiterates, 513
Fitz-Gerald, Personal Habits of, 784
Flag, Does the Constitution Follow the? 264
Flame, Electricity, and the Camera, 577
Flammarion's Explanation of Obscure Psychic Phenomena, 604
Fleet and its Meaning, The German, 675
Great Britain and the Future German, 224
Flight, Again the Problem of, 486
Flour, American, Britain's Release of, in South Africa, 72
Food, Is Alcohol a, 149
Preservatives, Harmful and Otherwise, 362
Value of Meats of Different Kinds, 577
Forbes, Archibald, and his Career, 588
Force, The Use of, by the Early Christian Church, 762
Foreign Critics on the Colonial Troubles of the United States, 704
Forrest, General, in a New Rôle, 557
France and Morocco, 735
Anti-Protestant Crusade in, 581
Attack on the Roman Catholic Church in, 489
and Religious Intolerance, The Jew in, 400
Decline of the Naturalistic Novel in, 12
Germany's Distrust of, 403
Internal Troubles in, 795
Is a Kulturkampf threatening? 343
Italy and the Triple Alliance, 372
Our Reciprocity Treaty with, 161
The Passion for Military Glory in, 465
Trial of the Conspirators in, 162
Freedom, Literary, The Evolution of, 540
"Free-Homes" Law, The, 626
Freemasonry, Is, Anti-Christian? 310
Moral Teachings of, 586
French Cartoon, 735
Drama of the Nineteenth Century, 481
English War, Talk of a, 435
Government, The, and the Assumptionists, 280
Language, How to Preserve the Supremacy of the, 144
Literature? What Gives Preeminence to, 393
Prize Cup, A, for Aeronauts, 82
Religious Orders, Roman Catholic Views of the, 609
Scientists, A New Figure among, 457
The, and King Menelik, 405
Tragedy, A New, 423
Fungus Pictures, 374
Future of Presbyterianism, 120
What Is to Be the Religion of the? 189

G

Gage, Secretary, and "Pet Banks," 36
Cartoon, 37
in League with the Money Trust, 75
and a Suggested Remedy, 75
Animus of the Attack upon, 75
How about the Bank Notes? 75
Gage's (Secretary) Defense, 74
Gambling Employees and the Surety Companies, 109
Garland, Hamlin, as Interpreted in Paris, 209
Gas- and Steam-Engine, A Combined, 85
Gas Mantles of Artificial Silk, 118
Poisonous Illuminating, 578
Gender in Language, A New Theory of, 182
Origin of, 374
Genesis of the Modern Heroine, Howells on, 691
Genius, Music and Men of, 79
Genuine Christianity, Is Social Democracy? 219
George Sand in Her Letters, 80
German-American Comment on Secretary Root's Warning, 598
German and Dutch Criticism of Our Consul in Pretoria, 124
Eyes, Walt Whitman through, 301
Fleet and its Meaning, The, 675
Fleet, Great Britain and the Future, 224
Hostility to England, Professor Mommsen on, 478
Roman Catholics, A Proposed New Program for the, 700
Satire, A, on American Character, 734
Vessels Seized by England and Political Developments Therefrom, 494
Wrath, British Seizures and, 41
Germany and Holland Unite? Will, 494
and Our Meats, 685
and the United States in Alliance, 25
and the United States, The Relations between, 766
A Social Purity Crusade in, 465
Austrian Emperor's Visit to, 585
Book Production in, 242
in Sight, Is a Tariff War with? 388
Is the Protestant Church of, Orthodox or Heterodox? 792
Modern, Elements of Weakness in, 372
The Threatening Tariff War with, 436
Will Not Join an Anti-British Coalition, Why, 312
Germany's Distrust of France, 403
Industrial Progress and the Reasons for It, 124
Naval Policy, 58
Notable Heresy Case, 308
"Ghetto, The Children of the," in London, 78
Some Poets of the New York, 359
Girls, College, Eastern and Western Types of, 49
Gladden, How Dr., would Edit a Newspaper, 521
Godkin's Reminiscences of American Journalism, 81
God's Aid in War, and the South African Conflict, 86
Existence, Experimental Knowledge of, 247
Goebel Law, Repeal the, 204
Goethe and Recent Literary Movements in Germany, 332
Gohier's Revolutionary Drama, 329
Gold Deposits, Vegetation and, 726
Standard, Enacting the, 295
Gold-Standard Law, Probable Effects of the, 352
Gold, Touch-Needles for Assaying, 152
Gospel of St. Peter, The Discovery of, 760
Gould's, Miss Helen, Private Secretary, 738
Gounod, Charles, Letters of, 181
Government in Philadelphia, A Gain for Good, 263
Governor, Guam's New, 387
Governors, Kentucky's Rival, 171
Governorship, The Kentucky, 658
Grand Opera, Is, Merely a Social Fad? 481
Great Britain and the Future German Fleet, 224
"Great Diplomatic Triumph" for the United States, 35
Ground, Rain that Never Reaches the, 51
Growth of American Fiction, Recent, 44
Guam's New Governor, 387
Gun, An Electric, 305
Gunpowder, Effects of Modern, 274

H

Hail, The Prevention of, 425
Handwriting, The, of Authors as an Index of Character, 723
Hanna-Payne Subsidy Bill, The, 205
Hardy, Thomas, and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 333
"Harmonic" Literature, 269
Harper Reorganization, Completion of the, 300

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hauptmann's Genius, The Development of, 601
New Play, "Schluck und Jan," 510
Hawaii, A Government for, 536
as a Territory, 293
Hawthorne, An Anecdote about, 330
Hay, Secretary, Cartoon, 417
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, The, 282
and the "Open Door" in China, 415
Hazel's Appointment, 687
Health and Disease, Laughter in, 362
Hearing, Measurement of the Acuteness of, 578
"Heather Field, The," a New Play by Edward Martin, 514
Heat-Stroke and Sunstroke, 517
Heat, Warm Water to Determine Sensitiveness to, 576
Hebrews a Woman, Was the Author of? 701
Hell Been Obliterated, Has? 729
Heredity, A Mathematical Theory of, 243
Heresy Case, Germany's Notable, 308
Case, A, in Boston University, 122
Case, The McGiffert, 310
Dr. McGiffert's Forthcoming Trial for, 156
Heretic, The Cardinal and the, 217
What Is a, 247
Heretics, Dr. McGiffert and The New Way with, 20
Heroine, Modern, Howells on the Genesis of the, 691
Hervieu's Play, "Ties," 13
Heyse, Paul, Dr. Brandes's Tribute to, 751
"Hiawatha," A Great Cantata Founded on, 482
"Higher Criticism" and Methodism, 580
Hillis, Dr., on Calvinism, 462
Hindu Legend of the Creation of Woman, 642
Historic Atmosphere, The, 752
Historical Fiction in America, Craze for, 541
Novel, The, and Its Recent Successes, 424
History at the Paris Exposition, Congress of Religious, 52
Hoar, Senator, Cause the Philippine Rebellion? Did, 105
Hoar's Plan a Poor One, Senator, 72
Holland and Germany Unite, Will? 494
Holland Submarine Boat, Admiral Dewey and the, 428
Boat, Defects of the, 788
Boat, Rejection of the, 185
Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Salisbury and, 598
"Hooligan," Is Kipling Verily the Voice of the? 113
Hooliganism Again, Robert Buchanan and, 299
Horticulture, Electrical, 728
House, A Telephone in Every, 51
Committees, The, 2
Housekeeping in War-Time, 588
Hovey, The Late Richard, and "Taliesin," 451
Howells on the Genesis of the Modern Heroine, 691
Human Body, Temperature of the, 16
Humanity and Inhumanity of the Boers, Stories of the, 386
Humanizing Animals, 786
Humor, Some College Wit and, 26
Hungarian Byron, Alexander Petöfi, The, 600
Hunger, Some Phases of, 666
Huysmans The Literary Eremite, 271
"Hyakunin-isshū," The, 179
Hydraulic Cannon, A, 518
Hygiene of Sweeping, 786
Hypnotism as an Aid to Christianity, Dr. Quackenbos on, 21

I

Ibsen, A New Play by, 145
Ibsen's "The Master Builder," 114
Ice Trust and the Law, New York's, 654
in New York, 594
Tammany and the, 627
Idaho Labor Troubles, Radical Views of the, 477
Ignorance of the Bible, 761
"Il Fuoco," D'Annunzio's New Autobiographical Novel, 664
Illiterates, A Country that Has No, 513
Illuminating Gas, Poisonous, 578
Imitation Mountain Range, An, 214
Immoral, Is the Classical Drama? 268
Immortality Conditional, Is? 121
Imperialism, The Literary Inspiration of, 781
Impressions, Maternal, 546
Personal, of Dr. Martineau, 340
Inanimate Matter, Resemblances between Animate and, 215
Incense as an Aid to Devotion, 338
Independent Democratic Party, A Proposed, 746
Independence, Do the Filipinos Desire? 653
Indian Famine, The, 612
India Cartoon, 535, 796
British Rule in, 795
Famine in, and England's War, 535
The Famine in, 253
Indian Girl-Violinist, Zitkala-Sa, 514
Industrial Commission's Cure for Trust Evils, 324
Commission's Report, Signers of the, 325
Development, Russian, The Character of, 192
Progress and the Reasons for It, Germany's, 124
Industrialization of Alcohol, 695
Infants, The Election of, and the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, 732
Infection, Celery as a Vehicle of, 214
and Postage-Stamps, 548
Influence of Music in Battle, 60
Inheritance Tax, Supreme Court's Ratification of the, 627
Inhumanity of the Boers, Stories of the Humanity and, 386
Ink, A Magazine Printed Without, 242
Insanity and Chess, 260
Does Worry Cause? 456
Instincts, Medical, of Animals, 756
Institute, The New National, of Arts and Letters, 211
Institutional Church, Importance of the, 552
Instruments, Surgical, Electrically Driven, 457
International Copyright upon American Literature, Some Results of, 44
Exhibitions, Political Cost of, 93
Interest in Our Coming Elections, 553
Neutral Cables, 373
Position of the Pope, 126
Interstate Commerce Act, 109
Intolerance, Catholic and Protestant, 249
The Jews in France and Religious, 400
Inventions, Rapidity of Modern, 428
Inventors, American and English, 183
Women as, 14
Ireland, Lord Salisbury and Home Rule for, 598
New Literary Movements in, 45
Queen Victoria's Visit to, 448, 464
Irish-American Views of Lord Salisbury, 626
Irishman at Home, The, 614
Iron, "Tired," Recuperated by Electricity, 50
Irving's House in New York, 753
Isis Worship in Paris, 279
Italian Novel, Verga and the Birth of the, 724
Parliament, The, 584
Italy, France, and the Triple Alliance, 372

J

Jackets, Air, for Ships, 368
Jameson Raid, 174
Japan, Artistic Influence of, 603
Christian Missions in, 89
Journalism in, 633
Religious Tendencies in, 218
Japanese Anthology, A Famous, 179
Japan's View of the Korean Qestion, 733
Jesuit Order, Is the, Mohammedan in Origin? 430
Jesuit's Criticism of Dr. Mivart, A, 277
Jesus, What a Leader of the Jews Thinks of, 250
Jets, Propulsion of Vessels by Water, 364
Jew in France and Religious Intolerance, The, 400
Jewish Encyclopedia and the New Jewish Scholarship, 423
Jews Thinks of Jesus, What a Leader of the, 250
Joubert in the Confederate Army? Was, 76
Joubert's Death, Effect of, 419
Opinions of New York, 76
Journalism, American, Mr. Godkin's Reminiscences of, 81
A Pioneer of Juvenile, 208
Dr. Sheldon's Experiment in Christian, 191, 366
How Can a Daily Paper be Reformed? 6
in Japan, 633
Prison Newspaper, A, 33
Some Faults of Contemporary, 46
Journalistic Ethics in England and America, 543
Jubilee, Prof. Rudolf Virchow's, 17
Judicial Decision on the Constitution and the Flag, A, 628
Juvenile Journalism, A Pioneer of, 208

K

Kearsarge, Superimposed Turrets of the, 447
Keeley, Dr., and His Cure, 337
Kentucky and Self-Government, 204
Cartoons, 172, 204
and Taylor, 204
Goebel Law, Repeal the, 204
Governorship, The, 658
Taylor an Outlaw, 204
The Clearing Skies in, 204
Kentucky's Rival Governors, 171
Kies, Mary, First Woman Inventor, 15
Kimberley, The Relief of, 231
Kinetoscope, Watching Plants Grow by, 676
Kingsley, Mary, Concerning, 798
Kipling, Shakespeare, and Goldwin Smith, 676
Le Gallienne's Criticism of, 690
Marie Corelli on, 541
Verily the Voice of the "Hooligan," Is? 113
Kipling's "The Absent-Minded Beggar," 114, 269
Evil Influence on Anglo-Saxon Character, 571
Kite-Flying, Scientific, 696
Kites, Night Signaling by Means of, 152
Korean Question, Japan's View of the, 733
"Kreutzer Sonata," A Contrast, "Fécondité" and the, 270
Kropótkin, Peter, a Prince, Scientist, and Revolutionist, Memories of, 127
Kulturkampf Threatening France, Is a? 343
Kruger's Pedigree, 677
Krupp Armor, The Soft-Nosed Projectile and, 635

L

Labor Organizations a Menace to Government, Are, 746
Troubles, Idaho, Radical Views of the, 477
War, Chicago's, 567
"L'Aiglon," About, 333
and Sarah Bernhardt, 453
Lamb, Charles, A Pen Picture of, 11
Landslide at Amalfi, 547
Language, A New Theory of Gender in, 182
How to Preserve the Supremacy of the French, 144
of the New Testament and Contemporary Thought, 309
Lanier, Sidney, Le Gallienne's Tribute to, 361
Letters of, 110
Latins Decadent? Are the, 192
Laughter in Health and Disease, 362
Law, Probable Effects of the Gold-Standard, 352

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Leaders of the Ecumenical Conference, 520
Le Gallienne's Criticism of Kipling, 690
Tribute to Sidney Lanier, 361
Lent, The Season of, and Its Value, 341
Letters, George Sand in Her, 80
of Charles Gounod, 181
of Sidney Lanier, 110
The New National Institute of Arts and, 211
Liberty of the Press, Mr. Justice Brown and, 237
Library Gifts, Andrew Carnegie's, 235
Libraries, Traveling, 78
Life-Saving Machine, A, 485
Life under Other Conditions, 606
Lightning, Ball, in the Laboratory, 788
Flash, Width of a, 398
Rods, The Value of, 638
Lincoln, Why, Beat Seward for the Presidency, 736
Liquid Air as an Explosive, 738
Li-tao-po, A Chinese Drinking Song by, 94
Literary Artist, Miss Cholmondeley as a, 452
Cosmopolitanism, The Bane of, 483
Digest, An Appreciative View of The, 284
Eremite, A, 271
Freedom, The Evolution of, 540
Men and Women, Longevity of, 452
Movements, Recent, in Germany, Goethe and, 332
Movements in Ireland, New, 45
Study, Reading Aloud as an Aid to, 391
Taste, Authority and, 110
Literature, American and European, of the Past Two Decades, 573
American, Some Results of International Copyright upon, 44
and Art, Tolstoy's Latest Expressions on, 391
as a Profession, 422
Contemporary, in Australia, 572
French, What Gives Preeminence to, 393
"Harmonic," 269
of the Nineteenth Century, A Retrospect, 77
The Vital Study of, 543
Littérateurs, English, in Present South African War, Sympathy of, 601
Locomotives in the Streets, 205
London, On the Book Trade in, 13
"The Children of the Ghetto" in, 78
Long-Distance Microscope, A, 48
Phonographs, 82
Longevity in the Tropics, 578
of Literary Men and Women, 452
Looted, Is New York City Being? 322
"Lorna Doone," The Author of, 147
Loss of Life in Battle, Diminishing, 283
Louisiana and Elsewhere, Election Results in, 537
Louisiana's Newly Chosen Senators, 659
Luther and Polygamy, 676
Martin, and Mormonism, 526
Not the Father of Mormonism, 254
the Father of Mormonism, Was? 122
Lutheran Church and the First Communion, 374
Lying, Mark Twain on, 60
Lynchings of a Year, 143

M

Machinery, Tabulation of Census Statistics by, 785
Machines, Some Wonderful Calculating, 245
Macrum Charges Again, 417
Criticized by German and Dutch, 124
Macrum's Complaints, 235
Maeterlinck, Demigod or Degenerate? 421
Mafeking and Peace Rumors, Relief of, 623
Ode, The Poet-Laureate and His, 721
Mafia Described, 125
Magazine Printed Without Ink, A, 242
Magazines, The "Star System" in the, 45
Magersfontein, Cronje's Tactics at, 435
Magnetic, South, Pole, 485
Magnetism and Animal Growth, 547
A Novel Application of, 363
Cause of the Earth's, 136
Magnetism, Earth's, X-rays and the, 517
Malady of the Century, Chopin and the, 331
Malaria and Mosquitoes, 697
Manila, Abstinence as a Business Rule in the Army, 267
Drunkenness in, 266
Liquor, A Crime against a People, 267
"Man with the Hoe," How and Why Mr. Markham Wrote the, 46
Marconi's Ancestry, 374
Marital Episode, One View of Ruskin's, 239
Markham Wrote "The Man with the Hoe," How and Why, 46
Mark Twain on Lying, 60
Marriage Portion, The Story of a, 313
Martineau, James, A Prophet of Nonsectarianism, 119
Personal Impressions of, 340
Martinelli, Mgr., on Celibacy, 400
Maspero, Egyptian Director of Antiquities, 21
Maternal Impressions, 546
Mathematical Prodigy, The Latest, 83
Theory of Heredity, A, 243
Mathematics, Is It the Basis of All Education? 272
Matter and Electricity, Relation of, 456
Resemblances between Animate and Inanimate, 215
McGiffert, Dr., and "The New Way with Heretics," 20
Heresy Case, The, 310
To Face His Accusers, 369
McGiffert's Forthcoming Trial for Heresy, 156
Withdrawal, 459
McGlynn, Dr. Edward, Career of, 86
McKinley Cartoons, 356, 445, 564, 567, 657, 685, 704
Meat, Food Value of, 577
Red or White, 246
Meats, Germany and Our, 685
Medicine, Vanadium as a, 396
Membership, Declining, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 367
in the Churches, Declining, 276
Memory, Has the Nerve-Cell a? 15
Menelik, King, and the French, 405
Men of Genius, Music and, 79
Why, Do Not Go to Church, 429
Metals, New, in the Sun, 275
Methodism and Higher Criticism, 580
English, and the Boer War, 341
Methodist Conference, Some Results of the, 669
Conference and Its Work, 699
Conference, Secular Views of the, 608
Episcopal Church, Declining Membership in the, 367
Michigan, Lake, with the Mississippi, Connecting, 39
Microbe, Influenza, 365
Microbes, What Becomes of the? 304
Microscope, A Long-Distance, 48
Military Asset, Puerto Rico as a, 508
Attachés in Europe, 91
Glory in France, The Passion for, 465
Mistakes, England's, 69
Organizations, Strength and Weakness of Boer, 464
Situation in the Philippines, What Is the? 383
Situation in South Africa, 90
Milk, Some New Uses for, 186
Millais, Letters to Mrs. Combe, 10
Sir John, and His Friends, 9
Milton, Our Debt to, 44
Milton's "Poetical Workshop," 602
Mining Disaster in Utah, 564
Ministries in Austria, 254
Misfits, Climatic, 275
Missale Speciale Described, 13
Missionary Conference, Ecumenical, 308
Conference, The Religious Press on the, 579
Policy of the Buddhists, 339
Missions, Foreign, Ecumenical Conference on, 520
Christian, of the Nineteenth Century, 35
in Japan, Christian, 89
Missionaries and the "Boxers," 789
Mississippi, Connecting Lake Michigan with the, 39
Mivart, Dr., St. George, A Jesuit's Criticism of, 277
A "Liberal Catholic" View of, 522
A Roman Catholic "Heretic," 154
on Scripture and Roman Catholicism, 399
Mivart's Heresy, Dr. St. George, 217
Mocking-Bird, A Military, 607
Model Administrators, About those, 72
Mohammedan in Origin, Is the Jesuit Order? 430
World, Crete and the, 281
Mommsen and Max Müller on the South African War, 643
Professor, on German Hostility to England, 478
Monks, Self-Cremation of Buddhistic, 18
Montana Senatorial Scandal, 74
Montenegro Prince and a Marriage Portion, 313
Montojo's Explanation of His Defeat, 40
Moody, Some Traits of, 639
The Religious Press on, 18
Moody's Power, The Secret of, 249
Moore, George, and the New Celtic Drama, 574
Morality, the Higher, England's Right of Conquest by, 42
Mormonism and Martin Luther, 526
Martin Luther Not the Father of, 254
Was Martin Luther the Father of? 122
Morocco and France, 735
Morris, William, Craftsman and Socialist, 631
Mosquitoes and Malaria, 697
Motives in European Fiction, Revival of Ethical, 239
Motor, An Alcohol, 85
Motor-Vehicles for Heavy Traffic, 576
Mountain Range, An Imitation, 214
The Fall of a, 547
Movements in Ireland, New Literary, 45
Müller, Max, on the South African War, Mommsen and, 643
Municipal Control, A Failure of, 6
Economy, An Experiment in, 660
House Cleaning, Chicago's, 686
Munkacsy and America, 600
Music and Men of Genius, 79
and Musicians of To-day, English, 240
Filipino, 512
in Battle, Influence of, 60
in the Nineteenth Century, 148
Religious, Antiquity of, 791
Supersede Wagner, Will Russian? 8
Musical Artist and the Musical Machine, 753
Impressions, A Poet's, 111
Impulse and Culture, 454
Prodigy, Another, 242
Musicians of To-day, English Music and, 240

N

Nails, Hard-Rubber, 152
Nansen, Fridtjof, on Andrée's Buoy, 16
Natal, The Fighting in, 103
Nations, The New Warfare and the Small, 2
Natural Selection, May Roman Catholics Accept the Theory of? 431
Nature Christian, Is? 54
Naval Policy, Germany's, 58
Navigation, Electric Ocean, 787
Navy, British, Condition of the, 434
British Fears for the, 646
Nebraska, Home-Made Windmills in, 116
Platform, Bryan's, 388
Negro, A Proposed Shotgun Policy for the, 718
Is It Worth While to Educate the? 630
Suffrage and Virginia, 687
Suffrage, Southern Opinions on, 597
Nerve-Cell a Memory, Has the? 15
Nerve Telegraphy, 212
Nerves, New Discoveries about the, 757
Nethersole, Olga, in "Sapho," A Dramatic Sensation, 241
Neutrality, Nicaragua, in the Light of History, 327

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New England and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 413
Newspaper, A Prison, 331
How Dr. Gladden Would Edit a, 521
Sensationalism, Mr. Sheldon on, 640
Newspapers and the Boers, 613
Yarros, V. S., on the, 6
New York and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 413
Books Read in Some Poor Districts of, 43
City Being Looted, Is? 322
Churches, Spheres of Influence of the, 731
Future of Grand Opera in, 268
Ghetto, Some Poets of the, 359
Ice Trust in, 594
Irving's House in, 753
Joubert's, General, Opinions of, 76
Opera Season, Results of the, 514
Rapid Transit, 183
the Most Expensive City in the World, 565
Wickedness in, 356
New York's Churchless Avenue, 463
Great Underground Railroad, 183
Ice Trust and the Law, 654
Nicaragua Canal Convention, British Views of the, 281
Canal, An Unfortified, 202
Canal, A Victory for the, 566
Canal, The, 177
Canal, Setback for the, 658
Cartoon, 202
Neutrality in the Light of History, 327
Nineteenth Century, Christian Missions of the, 53
French Drama of the, 481
Literature of the (A Retrospect), 77
Music in the, 148
Non-Sectarianism, James Martineau, A Prophet of, 119
Northfield Conference, Professor Atwater and the, 736
Novel, Dime, Rise and Fall of the, 332
Naturalistic, Decline of the, in France, 12
of the Day in England, The Most Popular, 241
The Historical, and Its Recent Successes, 424
Novelists, Realistic, Petronius the Earliest of, 112

O

Objections to Spelling Reform, 514
Ocean, Can Wireless Telegraphy Reach over the? 117
Navigation, Electric, 787
Oil Company, Secretary Root, the Danish Islands, and the Standard, 566
Olney on the Fruits and Follies of Expansion, 296
Omar Khayyám Fad, The, 750
Open Door and the United States, The, 35
in China, America and the, 556
in China, Secretary Hay and the, 415
Opera, Grand, Season of 1900–1901, 603
in America and Europe, 208
in English, Grand, 633
in New York, Future of Grand, 268
Season, New York, Results of the, 514
Optical Illusions in the Paris Exposition, 725
Orders, French Religious, Roman Catholic Views of the, 609
Oregon, The Republican Victory in, 718
Oriental Studies, An American School of, 433
Origen, New Sermons of, 611
Orthodoxy, After, What? 582
Otis, General, Varied Views of, 475
Overeating Produce Cancer, Can? 458
Oxygen from Liquid Air, 425
Oyster Infection, 698

P

Pacific Cables, 151
Cable, A, 233
Coast, The, and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 415
Paderewski as an Exemplar of "Barnumism," 394
Pain? Do the Lower Animals Suffer, 304
"Palace Revolution" in China, The, 223
Pamphlets, Some Rare Old, 484
Papal Authority, A New Definition of, 54
Homage, A Roman Catholic Protest against Extreme, 642
Paper Rots, Why, 50
Paradise, Babylonian Story of, 276
"Paradise Lost," Theological Implications of, 433
Paris Exposition, Comments on the, 583
Exposition Cartoon, 506
Exposition, Congress of Religious History at the, 52
Exposition, Some Optical Illusions in the, 725
Fair, America at the, 505
Hamlin Garland as Interpreted in, 209
Isis Worship in, 279
The Poetic Cabarets of, 8
Park, Prof., The Late, 790
Parliament, The Italian, 584
Parole Laws, Criminals Reclaimed by, 328
Parties, Relative Strength of the High-, Low-, and Broad-Church, 368
Passing of the Shakers, The, 463
Passion Play of 1900, 484, 758
Patents, A Proposal to Tax, 207
Pathology of the Present, 458
Peace in South Africa, Efforts in Behalf of, 351
Pearls as Products of Disease, 186
Pedigree, An Illustrious Literary, 753
Pemmican, Electric, 152
Perambulating Cocoons, 606
Persia and Asia Minor, Russian Policy in, 466
Pew, Causes of Religious Decline as Seen in the, 521
Pen-Picture of Charles Lamb, 41
Petöfi, Alexander, The Hungarian Byron, 600
Petronius, The Earliest of Realistic Novelists, 112
Phelps, Ex-Minister, Death of, 324
English Tributes to, 496
Philadelphia, Again for Good Government in, 263
and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 413
Philadelphia's Officials, Mr. Wanamaker's Charges, against, 596
Religious Census, 153, 340, 488
Philippines, Administration in the, 24, 72
Administrators, About Those Model, 72
Aguinaldo's Version of the Philippine Troubles, 140
American Prisoners, Rescue of, 39
Beveridge's Ideals, 72
Cartoons, 4, 36, 71, 105, 404, 405, 450, 564
Civic Rule for the, 203
Commission, Recommendations of the, 176
Commission, The New, 326
Congress and the, 70
Electrical Means of Communication with the, 487
Filipinos, Ourselves and the, 24
Foreign Comment on the, 344
Hoar, Senator, Cause Philippine Rebellion, Did? 105
Hoar's Plan, 72
Potter, Bishop, on the Religious Situation in the, 460
Proclamation, Amnesty, 779
Protestant Beginnings in the, 670
Report, Roman Catholic Criticisms of Bishop Potter's, 550
Rescue of the American Prisoners, 39
The Religious Problem in the, 188
Troubles, Aguinaldo's Version of the, 140
War or Brigandage, In the? 563
War Over, Is the? 503
What Is the Military Situation in the? 383
Phonograph, An Electric, 607
in Learning Foreign Languages, 607
Phonographs, Long-Distance, 82
Photography Has Done, What, 335
Rainbow, 246
Photographic Time-Clock, A, 395
Physiology of Enjoyment, The, 636
Pillsbury's Wonderful Feat in Chess, 561
Pineapple as Food, 487
Piper, Mrs., Outdone, 641
Pipes Frozen, To Prevent the Bursting of, 396
Plague, Bubonic, in the Bible, 487
Plain Talk, A Radical's, 393
Plaint of Dying Humor, The (Poem), 66
Planet, A Golden, 363
Plants, Carnivorous, New Experiments on, 698
Grow by Kinetoscope, Watching, 667
Plea, A Christian, for Anti-Semitism, 339
for a Children's Court, A, 42
Poem, Anonymous, 12
"At the Close," George Meredith, 12
"The Going of the Battery," Thomas Hardy, 12
"The Old Land and the New Land," by Alfred Austin, 12
"Poetical Workshop," Milton's, 602
Poet's Musical Impressions, A, 111
Poets of Barbarism, Whitman and Browning as, 360
of the New York Ghetto, Some, 359
Still at War, The, 12
Poisonous, Is Distilled Water? 334
Polar Expeditions, Some, 485
Pole, A South Magnetic, 485
Policy, Germany's Naval, 58
Political Cartoons, 7, 142, 295, 475, 507, 555, 595, 598, 748, 776
Cost of International Exhibitions, 93
Developments Caused by the British Seizure of German Vessels, 494
Politics, Congress, and the Trusts, 688
Pollock Chess Memories, 382
Polygamy Cartoon, 107
Luther and, 676
President Laurier's Declaration Concerning, 189
Pope, International Position of the, 126
Russia and the, 87
Popular Novels, The Sale of, 634
Population, Future, of the Great States of Europe, 518
Populist Conventions, Two, 595
Porcelain from the Electric Furnace, 307
Portugal and the Eclipse, 638
Portuguese Territory, Advance of British Troops through, 554
Postage Stamps and Infection, 548
Postal Frauds in Cuba, The, 625
Potter, Bishop, on the Religious Situation in the Philippines, 460
Potter's, Bishop, Philippine Report, Roman Catholic Criticisms of, 550
Power-Brakes on Trolley Cars, 428
Power, The Secret of Mr. Moody's, 249
Prayer as Wireless Telegraphy, 216
Prayers for the Dead and Spiritualism, 610
for the Dead in the Church of England, 488
Predictions in Regard to War, Some Fulfilled, 223
Presbyterian Assembly, The Southern, and the "Election of Infants," 732
Assemblies, The, 671
Creed Revision, 519
General Assembly and Creed Revision, 699
Presbyterianism, The Future of, 120
Preservatives, Food, Harmful and Otherwise, 362
Presidency, Why Lincoln Beat Seward for the, 736
Press, Mr. Justice Brown and Liberty of the, 237
on Mr. Moody, The Religious, 18
Pretoria, German and Dutch Criticism of Our Consul in, 124
Printed Book, The Oldest, 13
without Ink, A Magazine, 242
Printing Office Celebrities, 226
Prison Newspaper, A, 331

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prisons, The Cuban, 41
Privateer, The American, in History, 283
Prize-Fighting, A Check to, 417
Probe, A Telephone, 428
Problem in the Philippines, The Religious, 188
Problems, Unsolved, of Science, 515
Prodigy, Another Musical, 242
The Latest Mathematical, 83
Profession, Literature as a, 422
Profits of $40,000,000 a Year, 234
Progress, Human, Achievements of Electricity in, 577
Germany's Industrial, and the Reasons for It, 124
Wireless Telegraphy's, 148
Prohibition in Two Western States, 450
Projectile, The Soft-Nosed, and Krupp Armor, 635
Pronunciation of Words in Current History, 238, 298, 357, 480, 660, 689, 720
Prophet of Non-Sectarianism, James Martineau, 119
Propulsion of Vessels by Water Jets, 364
Prosperity, Our New, 749
Protectionists, The Expansion Policy and the, 139
Protestant Beginnings in the Philippines, 670
Church, "Away from Rome" Movement in Austria, 402
Intolerance, Catholic and, 249
Providence and Science, Their Relations, 432
Psalms, Boer and Briton in the, 191
Psychic Phenomena, Flammarion's Explanation of Obscure, 604
Public Mind, Fiction and the, 693
Puerto Rico as a Military Asset, 508
Bossism, Party, and the Tariff, 446
Cartoons, 265, 294, 325, 354, 390, 414, 445
Constitution Follow the Flag, Does the? 264
Democrats, Tariff an Issue for, 295
Expansion Policy and the Protectionists, The, 139
Judge, Another Federal, on, 780
New Problem Requires a New Policy, 294
Oppression and the Tariff, 446
Tariff for Revenue Only, 294
Tariff an Issue for the Democrats, 295
Tariff in the House, Prospects of the, 445
Tariff, No Such Favors for the Philippines, 295
Tariff, Protests against the, 353
Tariff Unjustifiable and Ridiculous, 295
The Tariff Again, 294
Under the New Law, 475
What the Press Think about the Tariff, 413
Pulpit, Dr. Sheldon on Fiction in the, 402
Pushkin, Shakespeare's Influence upon, 43
Pyramids and an Egyptian Dam, The, 50

Q

Quackenbos, Dr. J. D., on Hypnotism, 21
Quakers, Influence of the, 790
Quay Cartoon, 534
Machine, The, 264
Quay's Defeat, Republican Comment on, 534
Queen, A Quarrel with a, 280
"Quo Vadis," Dramatizations of, 511

R

Radical Papers on the Carnegie-Frick Dispute, 293
Views of the Idaho Labor Troubles, 477
Radical's Plain Talk, A, 393
Raids, Boer and British, 446
Railroad, New York's Great Underground, 183
The Bagdad, 194
The Siberian, 314
Trust Forming, Is a? 5
Trust, Interstate Commission and a Coming, 108
Railway, A Centrifugal, 51
Hung over a River, 516
Rain-Drop, The Splash of a, 665
Rain-Maker, Electricity as a, 548
Rain that Never Reaches the Ground, 51
Rainbow Photography, 246
Range, An Imitation Mountain, 214
Rapid Transit in New York, 183
Rapidity of Modern Inventions, 428
Reading Aloud as an Aid to Literary Study, 391
Realistic Novelists, Petronius, The Earliest of, 112
Reciprocity Treaty with France, 161
Recommendations of the Philippine Commission, 176
Reconstruction of Religious Education, 20
Red or White Meat? 246
"Red Pottage" and Its Popularity, 241
Reform in Theological Education, 279
Reform, Spelling, Progress in, 513
Reformation, The New, 641
Reformed, How Can the Daily Be? 6
Rehan, Ada, on "The Taming of the Shrew," 542
Relations between Canada and the British Empire, 22
Relative Numerical Strength of the Religions of the World, 53
Release of American Flour, Britain's, 72
Relief of Kimberley, The, 231
Religion, Boston Congress of, 609
Christian, Is It Declining? 401
in the Twentieth Century, Justice Brewer on, 153
of the Future, What Is to Be the? 187
Ruskin's Attitude to, 401
World-Unity in, 492
Religious Animosities, The Brooklyn Revival and, 190
Congress of, at the Paris Exposition, 52
Census, *Philadelphia's*, 153, 340, 488
Daily Journalism, Dr. Sheldon's Experiment in, 191
Decline as Seen in the Pew, Causes of, 521
Education, Reconstruction of, 20
History at the Paris Exposition, Congress of, 52
Intolerance, The Jew in France and, 400
Press on Mr. Moody, The, 18
Press on Mr. Sheldon's Experiment, 429
Problem in the Philippines, The, 188
Situation in the Philippines, Bishop Potter on the, 460
Tendencies in Japan, 218
View of the End of the Century, 220
Reminiscences of American Journalism, Mr. Godkin's, 81
Renant, M. J., On the Nerve-Cell, 15
Reorganization, Completion of the Harper, 300
Republican Campaign, Opening of the, 773
Republican Comment on Mr. Quay's Defeat, 534
Platform, The, 774
Victory in Oregon, The, 718
Rescue of American Prisoners, 39
Reservation of the Sacrament, The Archbishop's Decision on, 702
"Resurrection," Tolstoy's, Artistically and Ethically Considered, 303
Tolstoy's, A French and an English View of, 482
Retrospect, Literature of the Nineteenth Century, A, 77
Reverses, How England Takes Her, 56
More British, 201
Revision, Presbyterian Creed, 519
Revival of Ethical Motives in European Fiction, 239
Revival, The Brooklyn, and Religious Animosities, 190
Revolution, The Palace, in China, 223
Revolutionary Drama, A New, 329
Revolutionist, Memories of Peter Kropótkin, 127
Ruskin as a, 180
Rhodes, Cecil, and His Influence, 526
Riding, Long Record, 738
Riis, Jacob, on the Tenement, 449
Riots, Cœur d'Alene, 416
Ritual Controversy in England, The, 248
River, A Railway Hung Over a, 516
Roberts's, Lord, Advance toward Pretoria, 593
Disputed Seat in Congress, 106
Rockefeller on Trusts, 73
Roman Catholic Protest against Extreme Papal Homage, 642
Roman Catholicism in America, Sources of Strength in, 216
Is It Inconsistent with Independent Scholarship? 759
"Rome," Mme. Serrao's "Conquest of, 240
The Movement toward, 672
Roosevelt and the Vice-Presidency, 237
Cartoon, 237
Root, Secretary, The Danish Islands and the Standard Oil Company, 566
Root's, Secretary, Warning, German-American Comment on, 598
Rostand and "Cyrano de Bergerac," 333
Author of "Cyrano," Mental Breakdown of, 572
Rowland, Henry A., on Absolute Truth, 14
Royal Houses, Origin of, 739
Rubber Cutting Machine, 518
Rubber Nails, Hard, 152
Ruskin, John, 108
and Chess, 290
as "a Man Without Permanent Convictions," 392
as a Revolutionist, 180
European Views of, 299
Funeral of, 209
Out of Date, Is? 510
Some English Views of, 209
Ruskin's Attitude to Religion, 401
Marital Episode, One View of, 239
Will, 721
Russia and Britain in Central Asia, 252
and the Pope, 87
The Famine in, 674
Russia's Advances in Asia, 495
Russian, A Wagnerian Music Drama by a, 722
Cartoon, 567
Dirigible Balloon, A, 305
Industrial Development, The Character of, 192
Music Supersede Wagner, Will? 8
Policy in Persia and Asia Minor, 466
Views of the Turkish-American Difficulty, 674

S

Sacrament, The Archbishop's Decision on Reservation of the, 702
Saint-Saëns, Camille, Concerning, 708
Salaries of School Teachers, 374
Salisbury, Irish-American Views of, 626
Lord, and Home Rule for Ireland, 598
Lord, on the Need of British Defense, 706
Sand, George, Balzac on, 514
Sanitary Tree, A, 116
"Sapho:" A Dramatic "Sensation," Olga Nethersole in, 241
Satire, A German, on American Character, 734
Savagery in Africa, The White Man's, 646
Scandals, British War, 504
Further Developments in the Cuban, 655
Scandal, The Montana Senatorial, 74
Scholarship, New Jewish, and the Jewish Encyclopedia, 423
School in the World, Largest Theological, 250
"Schluck und Jan," Hauptmann's New Play, 510
Scholarship, Independent, Is Roman Catholicism Inconsistent with, 759
Science? Has Theology Standing as a, 490
Problems, Unsolved of, 515
and Providence, The Relation between, 432
and Spiritualism, 273
Is Transforming the World Socially, How, 212
of Sharpshooting, 397
The Growth of, 578

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scientific Method in Theology, 581
Scientists, French, A New Figure among, 457
Scotland, Church Union in, 670
Scriptural Conflict, Anglo-Boer, 491
Scripture and Roman Catholicism, Dr. Mivart on, 399
Sea-fish with Salt, Poisoning, 754
Sea-sickness, Treatment of, 788
Searchlight, A Shell, 458
Secret Correspondence on South African Matters, 193
Seizures, British, and German Wrath, 41
Self-Cremation of Buddhistic Monks, 18
Self-Government and Kentucky, 204
Senators Elected by Popular Vote, 507
Louisiana's Newly Chosen, 659
Three Newly Chosen, 107
Three Newly Elected, 323
Senatorial Scandal, The Montana, 74
Sensationalism, Newspaper, Mr. Sheldon on, 640
Sensitiveness to Heat, Warm Water to Determine, 576
Sermons, New, of Origen, 611
Serrao's, Mme., "Conquest of Rome," 240
Servant Cartoon, 509
Servants, Domestic, An Eight-hour Day for, 509
Seward, Why Lincoln Beat, for the Presidency, 736
Sex Drama, English Views of "Zaza" and the, 663
Shakers, The Passing of the, 463
Shakespeare and the Modern Stage, 144
Festival, The, 603
Goldwin Smith, Kipling, and, 676
Shakespeare's Influence upon Pushkin, 43
"Shakespeare, The Man," 302
Shakespearian Sonnets, Another Theory of the, 358
Sharpshooting, Science of, 397
Sheldon on Fiction in the Pulpit, 402
on Newspaper Sensationalism, 640
Sheldon's, Dr., Experiment in Religious Daily Journalism, 191, 366
Experiment, Religious Press on, 429
Shell Searchlight, A, 458
Ships, Destruction of, by Spontaneous Combustion, 487
Ship Forty Miles an Hour through the Water, 336
Shipping Subsidies, 205
Siberian Exile, Beginning of the End, 794
Mitigation of the, 689
Railroad, The, 314
Signaling at Night, by Means of Kites, 152
Silk and Wool are Equalizers of Temperature, Why, 85
Gas Mantles of Artificial, 118
Sin, What Is? 491
Siphons, The Risk of, 458
Situation in South Africa, The Military, 69, 90
Sixtieth? Are We in the Twentieth Century or the, 220
Slang, American College, 694
Sleigh, An Automobile, 365
Slot-Machine, A, for Boot Blacking, 635
"Slum Movement, The," in Fiction, 692
Smith (Goldwin), Kipling, and Shakespeare, 676
Smokeless-Powder Discharges, Visibility of, 243
Snake-Bite, Yellow Vision After, 728
Snow, Is it Ever Too Cold to? 336
Snow's, President, Declaration Concerning Polygamy, 189
Social Democrats, Demands of the, 55
Social Democracy Genuine Christianity, Is? 219
Social Purity Crusade in Germany, The, 465
Socialism Cure the Drink Evil, Can? 420
and the Mayoralty, 317
Socialist," "William Morris, Craftsman and, 631
Socialistic Trend, The, in American Cities, 175
Socially, New Science is Transforming the World, 212
Socialists, A List of Christian, 278
Why Artists Are, 147
Sonnets, Another Theory of the Shakespearian, 358
Sources of Strength of Roman Catholicism in America, 216
South African Commerce, 163, 164
South African War:
America as a Home for the Boers, 716
American Cargoes, British Seizures of, 3
American Flour, Britain's Release of, 72
American Press View the Situation, How the, 777
American Sentiment on the, 221
and Tolstoy, 492
Artillery Fire, Inefficiency of Modern, 312
Artillery, The Boers', 244
Boer and British Raids, 446
Boer and Briton in the Psalms, 191
Boer "Collapse" is Viewed in Europe, How the, 703
Boer Delegation, The, 673
Boer Envoys, How the Press Look at the, 624
Boer Envoys, The President's Treatment of the, 657
Boer Military Organizations, Strength and Weakness of, 464
Boer, The, Not Superior to English, 104
Boer Retreat, The, 533
Boer Treatment of the Blacks, 553
Boer Victories Desirable, Are? 69
Boer Views from Boer Sources, 612
Boer Women and the War, 314
Boers, Stories of the Humanity and Inhumanity of the, 386
Britain Deserves Our Support, 1
British Loss, 139
British Seizures of American Cargoes, 3
British Successes in, 370
Bryce, James, and Others on Briton and Boer, 173
Buller's, Gen., Retreat, 138
Bundesrath Affair, 41, 123, 224
Canada and the British Empire, 22
Cartoons, 2, 4, 22, 23, 39, 41, 56, 57, 58, 70, 90, 104, 138, 158, 175, 193, 221, 222, 232, 263, 283, 292, 312, 322, 342, 352, 370, 371, 373, 403, 404, 405, 466, 474, 493, 504, 535, 599, 613, 624, 643, 657, 673, 703.
Chronology of the, 684
Colesburg, The Victory at, 1
Conditions after Half a Year of War, 473
Correspondence, Secret, on War Matters, 193
Cronje's Gallant Defense, 261
Delagoa Bay and Contraband of War, 123
Delagoa Bay Award, 419, 524
Distances in South Africa, 194
Dutch and the War, The Cape, 158
End, Nearing the, 683
England's Right of Conquest by "the Higher Morality," 42
England Should Stop the War, Why? 599
England's War and the Famine in India, 535
Envoys in America, The Boer, 596
Explosive Bullets Used in, 487
Future of South Africa, 763
German Wrath, British Seizures and, 41
God's Aid in War, and the South African Conflict, 86
Joubert's Death, Effect of, 419
Joubert's Opinion of New York, 76
Kimberley, The Relief of, 231
Kruger's Pedigree, 677
Littérateurs, English, in Present War, The Sympathy of, 601
Macrum Criticized by German and Dutch, 124
South African War:
Mafeking and Peace Rumors, Relief of, 623
Magersfontein, Cronje's Tactics at, 435
Matters, Secret Correspondence on, 193
Message of Sympathy to the Boers, 474
Methodism, English, and the Boer War, 341
Military Situation in South Africa, 90
Mistakes, England's Military, 69
Mommsen and Max Müller, 643
Mommsen on German Hostility to England, 478
"Morality," The Conquest by "the Higher," 42
Natal, The Fighting in, 103
Navy, Condition of the British, 434
Outlook of War Around Kimberley and Ladysmith, 342
Peace, Efforts in Behalf of, in, 351
Phase of the, A New, 291
Physical Comparison of Boer and Briton, 373
Prayer for the British Army, A, 402
Raids, Boer and British, 446
Resistance of Small Nations, 2
Resisting Power of the Boers, 493
Reverses, How England Takes Her, 56
Reverses, More British, 201
Rhodes, Cecil, and His Influence, 526
Roberts's Advance toward Pretoria, 593
Scandals, British War, 504
Scriptural Anglo-Boer Conflict, 491
Situation in South Africa, 69, 715
Standstill in South Africa, 11
Temper of the British Public, 403
Transvaal from Within, The, 159
Transvaal, Status of Catholics in the, 92
Triumph in Sight, Is British? 321
United States, Britain Deserves the Support of the, 1
Vaughan, Cardinal, and the, 251
War, After the, 104
Wireless Telegraphy in, 307
Women, Boer, and the War, 314
South America and Spain, Growing Cordiality between, 525
Politics and Trade in, 434
South, Religious Denominations in the, 762
Shall the Congressional Representation of the, be Diminished, 747
The, and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 415
Southern Opinions on Negro Suffrage, 597
Yankee, Development of the, 142
Spain and South America, Growing Cordiality between, 525
The Troubles of, 313, 734
Spain's Lack of Preparation for War, 24
Painters, One of the Greatest of, 751
Remaining Possessions, 371
Spanish Commanders on Spain's Lack of Preparation for War, 24
Span, The Longest Bridge, 668
Speech, Distribution of Disease by, 365
Spelling Reform, Objections to, 514
Progress in, 513
"Spheres of Influence" of the New York Churches, 731
Spiritualism and Prayers for the Dead, 610
Science and, 273
Spurgeon Anecdotes, Some, 647
Rev. Mr., and the Organ-Grinder, 738
Stage, the Modern, Shakespeare and, 144
Standard Oil Company, Good and Bad Fortune for the, 385
Starlight and Sunlight Compared, 397
"Star System" in the Magazines, The, 45
Status of Catholics in the Transvaal, 92
Status, Old, of the "Old Catholic Movement," 550
Steam-Engine, A Combined Gas- and, 85
Steinitz and "Modern" Chess, 621
Stimulants, The Craving for, 51
St. Louis Bridge, How the Rails Travel Over the, 485
Street Railroad Strike in, 656, 745
Streets, Locomotives in the, 205
Stomach a Digestive Organ? Is the, 637

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stoppers, Use of Cork, 458
"Stormy Corner" of Europe, 524
St. Peter, A Discovery of a Gospel, 760
Strike in St. Louis, Street Railroad, 656, 745
Strikes, A Country Without, 538
Study, The Vital, of Literature, 543
Submarine Boat, Rejection of the Holland, 185
Subsidies, Shipping, 205
Substance, Is Electricity a? 215
Sudermann on the Censorship of Art, 540
Suffrage, Negro, and Virginia, 687
Negro, Southern Opinions on, 597
Sugar and Animal Temperature, 636
from Watermelons, 337
Suicide on the Increase, Is? 756
Sun, New Metals in the, 275
Sunlight and Starlight Compared, 397
Sunstroke and Heat-Stroke, 517
Superstitions and Customs, Easter, 459
Support, Britain Deserves Our, 1
Supreme Court's Ratification of the Inheritance Tax, 627
Surety Companies, Gambling Employees and the, 109
Surgical Instruments, Electrically Driven, 457
Sweeping, The Hygiene of, 786
Symbolism and Henri de Regnier, 452
Symphony, Walt Whitman in, 421
System in the Magazines, The "Star," 45
Syndicate, The Theatrical, 79

T

Tables of Book Production in 1899, 211
"Taliesin" and Richard Hovey, 451
"Taming of the Shrew, The," Ada Rehan on, 542
Tammany and the Ice Trust, 627
Tariff Again, The Puerto Rico, 294
in the House, Prospects of the Puerto Rico, 445
Protests Against the Puerto Rico, 353
Puerto Rico Under the New, 475
What the Press Think of the Puerto Rico, 413
Tariff War, Threatening, with Germany, 436
with Germany in Sight? Is a, 388
Taste, Authority and Literary, 110
Measurement of, 787
Tax Patents, A Proposal, 207
Taylor an Outlaw, 204
Teachers, School, Salaries of, 374
Telegraphy Wireless, in the South African War, 307
Nerve, 212
New Applications of Wireless, 16
Progress of, 48
Prayer as Wireless, 216
Reach Over the Ocean, Can Wireless? 117
Wireless, Future of, 364
Telephone, Contagion by, 638
in Every House, A, 51
Probe, A, 428
Telephony, Long-Distance, 754
Temperature of the Human Body, 16
Animal, and Sugar, 636
Why Silk and Wool Are Equalizers of, 85
Temple of Ammon, The Fall of the, 21
Tendencies, Religious, in Japan, 218
Tenements, A War Against, 449
Tennyson as a Literary Artist, 722
Territory, Hawaii as a, 293
Testament, Is Our New-, Text Reliable? 523
New, Language of the, and Contemporary Thought, 309
Théâtre Français, Destruction of the, 333
Theatrical Syndicate, The, 79
Theology, Dangerous Character of Modern, 278
Has, a Standing as a Science? 490
Scientific Method in, 581
Theological Education, Reform in, 279
Implications of "Paradise Lost," 433
Theological School, Largest in the World, 250
Theory, Another, of the Shakespearian Sonnets, 358
of Gender in Language, A New, 182
of Heredity, A Mathematical, 243
Thermoesthesiometer, The, 576
Time-Clock, A Photographic, 395
"Tired" Iron Recuperated by Electricity, 50
"To Have and to Hold," Some English Views of, 483
Tolstoy and the South African War, 492
Verestchagin's Criticism of, 631
Tolstoy's Excommunication, 729
"Kreutzer Sonata" and Zola's "Fécondité," 270
Latest Expressions on Art and Literature, 391
Opinion of Modern Criminal Procedure, 569
"Resurrection," A French and an English View of, 482
"Resurrection" Artistically and Ethically Considered, 303
"Resurrection," Letter about, 526
Toothache, Mountain, 578
Town Water Supply, Heating a, 427
Traffic, Heavy, Motor-Vehicles for, 576
Tragedy, A New French, 423
Train, A Cigar-Shaped, 668
Transforming the World Socially, How Science Is, 212
Transvaal Affair as Described by James Bryce, The, 174
from Within, The, 159
Status of Catholics in the, 92
Traveling Libraries, 78
Tree, A Sanitary, 116
Trees, Does the Trolley Kill? 637
Trolley Cars, Power Brakes on, 428
Wire, for Automobiles, 426
Tropics, Longevity in the, 578
United States Soldiers in the, 605
Trunk Roads, When Will Our, Use Electricity? 337
Trust and the Law, New York's Ice, 654
as the Friend of the Workingman, 390
Conference, The Chicago Anti-, 236
Developments, Some Recent, 506
Evils, Industrial Commission's Cure for, 324
Forming, Is a Railroad? 5
in New York, Ice, 594
Interstate Commission and a Coming Railroad, 108
Trusts Cartoons, 73, 142, 594, 627, 654, 714, 719, 747, 749
Congress and Politics, 688
Rockefeller on, 73
Truth, Does Absolute, Exist? 14
Tuberculosis, New Electrical Treatment of, 575
Tunnels or Bridges for East River, 84
Turk, The Good Side of the, 616
Turkey, Collecting Bills from, 645
Do European Residents in, Provoke Conflicts? 764
United States' Claim against, 508
Turkish-American Difficulty, Russian Views of the, 674
Turrets, Superimposed, of the *Kearsarge*, 447
Twentieth Century, Justice Brewer on Religion in the, 153
or the Sixtieth, Are We in the? 220
Types of College Girls, Eastern and Western, 49

U

Uitlanders Have Disappeared, 70
Underground Railroad, New York's Great, 183
Unemployed, Statistics about, 568
Unitarian Association, The American, 732
United States, A "Great Diplomatic Triumph" for the, 35
and Germany, The Relations between, 766
and the Open Door, 35
Cartoons, 104, 178, 202
Elections, International Interest in the, 553
United States, Foreign Critics on the Colonial Troubles of the, 704
in Alliance, Germany and the, 25
in Philippines, The Administration of the, 24
Reciprocity Treaty with France, 161
Soldiers in the Tropics, 605
Unity, Christian, A Plea for, 492
University Extension and Correspondence Schools, 544
Unpopular, Why the English Are, 252
Utah, The Mining Disaster in, 564

V

Vanadium as a Medicine, 396
Van Wyck, Mayor, What the Newspapers Say about, 747
Vaughan, Cardinal, and the South African War, 251
Vegetarian View of Cosmetics, A, 275
Vegetation and Gold Deposits, 726
Vehicle of Infection, Celery as a, 214
Verestchagin's Criticism of Tolstoy, 631
Verga and the Birth of the Italian Novel, 724
Vessels by Water Jets, Propulsion of, 364
Vice-Presidency, Governor Roosevelt and the, 237
Victoria, Queen, and Her Visit to Ireland, 448, 464
Queen, Wars during the Reign of, 766
Victory, at Colesburg, The, 1
Views of Ruskin, Some English, 209
Villebois-Mareuil, Career of, 585
Violinist, Zitkala-Sa, the Indian, 514
Virginia and Negro Suffrage, 687
Vision, Yellow, After Snake-Bite, 728
Vote, Popular, Senators Elected by, 507

W

Wagner, and His Music Dramas, 148
Siegfried, New Opera, 514
Will Russian Music Supersede? 8
Wagnerian Music Drama by a Russian, A, 722
Wales, Prince of, The Attempt to Assassinate the, 523
Wanamaker's Charges against Philadelphia Officials, 596
War, and the South African Conflict, God's Aid in, 86
A Ten Years', 449
Cartoons, 4, 47
Some Fulfilled Predictions in Regard to, 223
Spanish Commanders on Spain's Lack of Preparation for, 24
The Poets Still at, 12
Warfare and the Small Nations, The New, 2
Some Original Ideas in, 455
Warm in Cold Weather, How to Keep, 150
Washington, In Memory of, 59
Water as Electrical Conductor, 398
Blue, Why Is? 487
Forty Miles an Hour through the, 336
Jets, Propulsion of Vessels by, 364
Poisonous, Is Distilled? 334
Search for, with the Divining-Rod, 213
Supply, Town, Heating a, 427
Warm, to Determine Sensitiveness to Heat, 576
Watermelons, Sugar from, 337
Wauchope, General, The Death of 374
Waves, A New Device for Stilling the, 666
Weakness in Modern Germany, Elements of, 372
Weather, Compensation in, 305
How to Keep Warm in Cold, 150
Welland Canal Mystery, 586
West Indies, Danish, on the Bargain Counter, The, 38
Middle, and the Puerto Rico Tariff, 414
Prohibition in the, 450
Western Influence, Chinese Resistance to, 733
Types of College Girls, Eastern and, 49
"When the Dead Awaken," by Ibsen, 145

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Whitman and Browning as Poets of Barbarism, 360
Walt, through German Eyes, 301
Walt, in Symphony, 421
Wickedness in New York, 356
Wilkinson, Spencer, Career of, 603
Windmills in Nebraska, Home-Made, 116
Wine, and Women, 76
Wireless Telegraphy, Future of, 364
Telegraphy, Prayer as, 216
Telegraphy's Progress, 48
Telegraphy Reach over the Ocean? Can, 117
Wise, The Late Rabbi, 490
Wit and Humor, Some College, 26
Woman, A Hindu Legend of the Creation of, 642
in China, An American, 93
Woman's Success in Fiction, The Secret of, 571
Women and Wine, 76
as Inventors, 14
Commanders, 588
Outlook for College, 634
Results of the Higher Education of, 114
Wool are Equalizers of Temperature, Why Silk and, 85
Woolsey, Theodore S., on the Jay Treaty, 4
Workingmen, Accidents to, 263
Workingman, The Trust as the Friend of the, 390
World Socially, How Science is Transforming the, 212
Worry Cause Insanity, Does? 456
Worship, Isis, in Paris, 279
Writers' Opinions of Themselves, Some, 632
Wu Ting Fang on Christianity and the Chinese, 640

X

X-Rays and the Earth's Magnetism, 517
A Substitute for the, 17
X-Ray Discovery, A New, 576

Y

Yankee, Southern Development of the, 142
Yarros, V. S., on the Newspapers, 6
Youth's Companion and Juvenile Journalism, The, 208

Z

"Zaza" and the Sex Drama, English Views of, 663
Zion for Chicago, A New, 156
Zitkala-Sa, the Indian Girl-Violinist, 514
Zola's "Fécondité" and Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata," 270
Novel, "Fécondité," 148

INDEX OF AUTHORS.

A

Aarsen, A., 59
Abbott, Rev. Dr. Francis Ellingwood, 492
Abbott, Frank Frost, 112
Abbott, Leonard D., 180
Abbott, Rev. Dr. Lyman, 249
Abernathy, Prof. W. E., 597
Adams, Charles Collard, 586
Adams, Suzanne, 633
Aguinaldo, General Emilio, 25, 140, 141, 704
Albrecht, Major, 313, 438
Alden, Henry M., 782
Alden, William L., 13
Allen, George, 377
Allum, Captain, 703
Alqué, Rev. Joseph M. (S. J.), 461, 550, 671
Amyot, Monsieur, Consul at Lourenço Marquez, 495
Archbold, John D., 390
Archer, William, 574
Armagh, Archbishop of, 402
Atwater, Prof. W. O., 149, 335
Atwell, Consul at Roubaix, 28
Austin, Alfred, 13, 721

B

Babbitt, Prof. Eugene H., 694
Bagehot, Richard, 552
Bain, Mr., 642
Baker, Ray Stannard, 749
Balzac, Honoré de, 514
Banks, Sir William, 458
Barbour, Erwin Hinckley, 116
Barrett, John, 105
Battandier, Dr. Albert, 397, 426
Beach, Rev. Harlan P., 53
Bellaigue, Camille, 8
Below, Dr., 578
Benoist, Charles, 126
Bentzon, Th. (Mme. Blanc), 209, 571
Bergh, Consul at Gothenburg, 129, 225
Berliner, E., 128
Bernhardt, Sarah, 333
Bertrand, A., 272
Besant, Sir Walter, 113
Bettelheim, Paul, 400
Beveridge, Senator Albert J., 71, 72, 164
Beyschlag, Professor, 372
Bienfait, Dr., 395
Birch, Rev. Dr. George W. F., 156
Birrell, Augustine, 11, 110, 661
Bispham, David, 481
Blanc, Mme. ("Th. Bentzon"), 209, 571
Bleyer, Dr. J. Mount, 152
Bliss, John C., 736
Bloch, Jean de, 223, 334, 599
Blumhardt, Rev. Dr., 219
Boisgérard, C. de, 395
Boissevain, Charles, 299
Boos, George E., 785
Boulger, Demetrius C., 252
Bourenin, V., 303
Bourget, Paul, 483
Bowers, Mr., 673
Bradford, George P., 330
Brandes, Dr. Edward, 146
Brandes, Dr. Georg, 127, 751
Brandt, Victor de, 253, 733, 794
Brewer, Justice D. J., 153
Briggs, Rev. Charles A., 88, 89, 276, 401, 641
Brooks, Sidney, 173
Broughton, Rev. Len G., 190
Brown, Justice H. B., 237
Brown, Paul Richard, 526
Brown, Dr. R. H., 698
Bryan, William Jennings, 296, 388, 719
Bryce, James, 173
Buchanan, Robert, 113, 299
Buckham, James N., 128
Buckley, Dr. James M., 247, 276
Buell, Rev. Marcus D., 580
Bullock, J. M., 601
Bülow, Graf von, 58
Butler, Dr. Nicholas Murray, 662

C

Cable, James Boardman, 676
Caillard, Emma Marie, 247
Cairns, Dr. D. S., 432
Caldwell, Lieut. H. H., 428
Campbell, Dr. H., 51
Carnegie, Andrew, 234
Carter, Rev. Samuel T., 519
Casciani, Clément, 274
Cervera, Admiral, 24
Chang Chi Tung, 733, 793
Chapman, Rev. C., 642
Chapman, John Jay, 46
Charmes, Francis, 173
Charyer, Monsieur, 124
Chase, William M., 81, 600
Choate, Joseph H., Jr., 269
Clark, S. H., 391
Clarke, Rev. R. F. (S. J.), 277
Clèves, Victor de, 334
Clouston, Dr., 456
Clymer, John F., 736
Cobb, Rev. Dr., 583
Cobb, Henry E., 736
Cobbe, Frances Power, 341
Coburn, F. W., 147
Coler, Controller Bird S., 322, 357, 627
Collins, Churton, 722
Combes, Paul, 115
Comerford, J. F., 269
Conant, Charles A., 177, 508
Conn, Prof. H. W., 395
Constant, Henri, 187
Cooke, Jane Grosvenor, 453
Coppens, Rev. Charles (S. J.), 310
Corelli, Marie, 541
Coupin, Henri, 85
Courthope, Prof. W. J., 110
Covert, Consul, of Lyons, 797
Crane, Stephen, 182, 750
Cremer, Professor, 490
Crosby, Ernest Howard, 393
Croskey, Julian, 23
Crôtte, Francisque, 575

D

Dagan, Henri, 161
Dale, Alan, 241
Dana, John Cotton, 783
Daniel, Dr. F. E., 128
Danilewsky, Dr. K., 305
Dantec, Dr. Felix L., 243
Davis, Richard Harding, 716
Dearborn, Dr. George V. N., 304
De Felice, Signor, 126
Delbrück, Prof. Hans, 173, 703
Delcassé, M., 465
Dell, Robert Edward, 522
Delosiere, Victor, 425, 547
Demolin, Monsieur, 192
Denby, Col. Charles, 549
De Regnier, Henri, 452
Deschaud, Paul, 403
Dewar, George A. B., 662
Dewey, Melville, 78
Dickinson, Consul-General at Constantinople, 315, 767
Dickson, Consul at Gaspé Basin, 376
Dietzel, H., 675
Dolman, Frederick, 572
Donovan, M. J., 454
Doumic, René, 482, 483
Drachman, Rev. Dr. Bernhard, 423
Drähms, August, 568
Dredd, Firmin, 332
Dunn, James F., 69
Durkheim, E., 161
Dutt, Romesh C., 612

E

Eayrs, N. W., 486
Eddy, Prof. William A., 696
Egbert, Prof. S., 395
Eliot, President C. W., 114
Ellis, William T., 153
Emerson, Prof. V. H., 85
Engelenburg, Dr., 464
English, Abraham L., 596
Everett, Consul at Batavia, 28

F

Fauvel, A. A., 606
Fawcett, Edgar, 750
Finch, Minister at Montevideo, 376
Finck, Henry T., 208
Findlater, Jane H., 182, 692
Finot, Jean, 144
Fischburn, M. H., 736
Fischer, Dr. Hans, 242, 672
Fischer, Martin, 757
Fitzpatrick, J. P., 92, 159
Flammarion, Camille, 604
Fleres, Ugo, 299
Fonvielle, W. de, 82, 149
Ford, I. N., 103, 231, 261
Fortune, T. Thomas, 630, 718
Foster, Sir Michael, 578
Fouillée, Alfred, 192

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Frank, Henry, 491
Fraser, J. G., 182
Frick, Henry Clay, 234
Fuller, Chief Justice ("Melville Weston"), 658
Funk, Dr. I. K., 513

G

Gage, Secretary Lyman Judson, 37, 38, 74
Garland, Allison, 253
Garnett, Edward, 128
Gautier, Armand, 546
Gautier, Emile, 82, 457, 695
Geffrey, M. S., 365
George, Henry, Jr., 76, 477
Gerlache, A. de, 604
Gifford, Consul at Basle, 61
Gifford, Dr. John, 116
Gladden, Rev. Dr. Washington, 521
Gladstone, William Ewart, 488
Glyde, John, 784
Goding, Consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., 130, 225
Godkin, E. L., 81
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang, 333
Gohier, Urbain, 329
Goodnow, Consul-General at Shanghai, 27, 375
Gosse, Edmund, 602
Gounod, Charles, 181
Gowan, Max, 18
Graebner, Prof. A., 268
Graham, Cunninghame, 371
Grant, Sir James, 85
Grant, Rev. Dr. Percy S., 460
Granville, Lord, 4
Greenwood, Frederick, 253
Gregory, Eliot, 8
Grening, John A., 364
Griffiths, Walther, 614
Gudger, Consul-General at Panama, 129
Guenther, Richard, Consul-General at Frankfort, 737, 797
Guillaume, C. E., 215
Guinaudeau, B., 664
Guthrie, William Norman, 543
Guyol, Edwin Warren, 418
Guzman, Pérez de, 126

H

Hale, Philip, 394
Hanauer, Consul at Berlin, 375
Hanauer, Vice-Consul-General at Frankfort, 256
Hanchett, Dr. Henry, 753
Hancock, H. Irving, 266
Hapgood, Hutchins, 359
Hapgood, Norman, 79
Hardy, Thomas, 12
Harnack, Professor, 88, 309, 490, 701
Harper, George McLean, 393
Harris, Ernest L., Consular Agent at Eibenstock, 437
Hart, E. J., 427
Hawthorne, Julian, 239
Headland, Prof. Isaac T., 789
Hearne, Lieut. E., 266
Hegedus, Alexander, Jr., 600
Herbert, Hilary A., 597
Herdman, Professor, 547
Hérichard, Emile, 486
Hermann, Richard, 616
Herter, Prof. C. A., 395
Hertling, Count von, 759
Hervey, D. E., 791
Hieber, Dr. Roman, 766
Hill, Consul at Amsterdam, 61, 798
Hillis, Dr. Newell Dwight, 462.
Himes, Dr. Charles F., 335
Hitchcock, Ripley, 44
Hoar, Senator George Frisbie, 70
Hoffman, Dr. F. S., 581
Hopkins, Prof. Washburn, 42, 536
Horton, Rev. Robert F., 551
Hovey, Richard, 451
Howe, Prof. H. A., 118
Howells, Willam Dean, 438, 662, 691
Humphrey, Ex-Governor of Kansas, 450
Huneker, James, 331
Hutson, Ethel, 374
Hutson, Prof. C. H., 374
Hyacinthe, Père, 250
Hyslop, Prof. James H., 273

I

Ibsen, Henryk, 145
Iles, George, 577
Irving, H. B., 632

J

Jacobs, Joseph, 423
Jarry, R., 665
Jeremias, Dr. Alfred, 276
Johnson, Burlingame, Consul at Amoy, 27
Johnson, Dr. Howard Agnew, 20
Johnson, T. M., 786
Johnson, William E., 420
Jordan, Dr. David Starr, 634
Jordan, Edwin O., 40
Jülicher, Professor, 88

K

Kallmeyer, Dr., 737
Kamel, Mustafa, 281
Kang Yu Wei, 794
Keller, John W., 42
Kellogg, Dr. John Harvey, 118, 150, 275, 395
Kephart, Horace, 397
Kerr, Alexander J., 736
Kinahan, Second Lieut. C. E., 387
King, Hamilton, Consul at Bangkok, 255, 587
Kipling, Rudyard, 113, 438
Kisah, Tamal, 733
Kraus, Dr. F. X., 759
Kropótkin, Prince Peter, 127
Kruger, Oom Paul, 92, 191, 491
Krumm, Dr., 250

L

Lamb, Dr. C. G., 51
Lang, Andrew, 540
Lange, Dr. C., 636
Lanier, Sidney, 110
Laran, Dr., 396
Lauson, Gustave, 343
Law, Alice, 661
Laws, Amora C , 374
Lee, Sidney, 77, 144
Lees, Frederic, 279
Le Gallienne, Richard, 361, 690
Lemire, Abbé, 161
Leroy-Beaulieu, Paul, 161
Levasser, Monsieur, 161
Levy, Clifton Harbey, 760
Lewis, Dr. H. F., 546
Leyds, W. J., 92
Lhénoret, P. F., 516
Liddell, Henry, 790
Li-tao-po, 94
Little, Mrs. Archibald, 94
Lloyd, Henry Demarest, 538
Lochren, Judge William, 628
Loeb, Prof. Morris, 304
Loria, Achille, 161
Lucas, F. A., 786
Lungewitz, Dr. E. E., 726
Lynch, Miss Hannah, 270
Lyttelton, Hon. Mrs. Alfred, 452

M

Mabie, Hamilton W., 781
Mabini, Mr., 654
MacCauley, Prof. Clay, 179
MacDonagh, Michael, 614
Maclaren, Ian (Rev. John Watson), 21, 521
Maclay, Edgar Stanton, 283
Maeterlinck, Maurice, 421
Mahan, Capt. Alfred T., 508
Major, Charles (Edward Caskoden), 752
Mallock, W. H., 369
Malo, Charles, 91
Manson, Dr., 697
Marconi, Signor William, 307
Mareschal, M. G., 725
Marinescq, M. S., 726
Markham, Edwin, 46
Martin, Consul at Amherstburg, 61
Martin, J. W., 175
Martinelli, Mgr. Sebastian, 400
Mason, Frank H., Consul-General at Berlin, 95, 738
Massart, Jean, 51
Massingham, H. W., 543
Mathews, W. S. B., 148, 394
Matschoss, Dr., 339
Matthews, Prof. Brander, 422, 481
Maunder, E. Walter, 306
Maxim, Hudson, 274, 455
Maxwell, Periton, 753
McAllister, F. T., 374
McCarthy, Justin, 358
McClure, Col. A. K., 736
McCorkle, William A., 597
McCready, R. H., 736
McGiffert, Rev. A. C., 248, 369
McKinley, President William, 38
McMurry, Dr. C. A., 544
McNary, Rev. W. P., 220
Mels, Edgar, 796
Meltzer, Charles Henry, 570
Meredith, George, 12
Métin, Albert, 796
Millais, John Guille, 9
Millais, William, 9
Miller, E., 246
Miller, President, 109
Miller, W. B., 266
Mivart, Prof. St. George, 154, 217, 399
Moffett, Cleveland, 333
Moffett, Cunningham, 79
Mommsen, Prof. Theodor, 478, 643
Monaghan, Consul at Chemnitz, 798
Monne, Monsieur Ch., 192
Montgomery, Bishop George, 249
Montojo, Admiral, 40
Moody, Dwight L., 639
Moody, W. R., 284, 639
Moore, George, 511
Moore, John Bassett, 327
Moussoir, Dr., 517
Müller, Prof. F. Max, 643
Murphy, Vice-Consul at Bremen, 737

N

Nakagawa, T. J., 633
Nauman, Pastor Friedrich, 791
Nelson, Consul at Bergen, 376
Newman, Rev. Arthur E. T., 278
Newton, Rev. R. Heber, 641
Nilan, Rev. James, 676
Nipher, Prof. Francis E., 576, 757
Nordau, Max, 250
Norman, Prof. W. W., 304
Nugent, Maj. O. S. W., 387

O

Obolensky, L. E., 239
Olney, Richard, 296
O'Neil, Rear-Admiral Charles, 635
Oppenheimer, Sir Charles, 125
Otis, Gen. E. S., 564

P

Packard, Edward N., 736
Page, Curtis H., 451
Palmer, Mrs. Alice Freeman, 114
Palmer, A. M., 572
Palmer, Prof. Frederick, 54
Parkhurst, Dr. Charles H., 519
Parnell, Anna, 464
Partridge, William Ordway, 693
Parville, Henri de, 485
Patti, Mme. Adelina, 407
Payne, William Morton, 573
Pellisier, Georges, 423
Pemberton, Miss Caroline H., 630
Penzacchi, Enrico, 664
Perry, Charles Copeland, 125
Peyton, Rev. W. W., 731
Pfungst, Dr. Arthur, 430
Philippe, Dr. Jean, 362
Pickerell, Consul at St. Michael's, 707
Pike, Albert, 310
Pillsbury, Harry N., 68, 622
Pinero, A. W., 663
Plumb, A. H., 736
Pollock, Judge Charles A., 450

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Porter, Rev. Horace, 190
Post Louis F., 5
Potter, Bishop Henry C., 460
Powell, E. P., 46
Pratz, Mlle. Claire de, 252
Preece, Sir W. H., 428
Prescott, Prof. G. H., 152
Pressensé, F. de, 795
Prevost, M. Gabriel, 150, 755
Pulitzer, Walter, 382
Pupin, Prof. M. I., 754
Putnam, Prof. Douglas P., 700

Q

Quackenbos, Dr. J. D., 21

R

Raffaelli, M. Jean François, 271
Ragozin, Zenaïde A., 43
Rainsford, Dr. W. S., 276
Ransom, J. Stafford, 89
Rat, Joseph Numa, 182
Rawlins, H., Jr., 433
Reclus, Elisée, 161
Regelsperger, M. S., 214
Rehan, Ada, 542
Reid, Rev. David, 121
Reinberg, Vice-Consul-General at Guayaquil, 255
Reitz, Secretary of State (South Africa), 764
Renaut, M. J., 15
Retzbew, H., 728
Revon, Dr. Michel, 218
Richet, Charles, 212
Ridgely, Consul at Geneva, 767
Riis, Jacob A., 449
Riley, C. R., 51
Roberts, Dr. W. P., 275
Robinson, A. G., 383
Robinson, B. Fletcher, 459
Rockefeller, John D., 73
Rockhill, William W., 789
Rollins, Gov. F. W., 276
Roosevelt, Consul at Brussels, 129
Root, Frederick Stanley, 552
Roper, A. R., 421
Rosebery, Lord A. P. P., 110
Rosenfeld, Morris, 359
Rostand, Edmond, 333
Rowland, Prof. Henry A., 14
Routier, Gaston, 131
Royer, Clemence, 457
Rubens, H. S., Counsel for Cuban Junta, 41
Ruffin, Consul at Asuncion, 375
Runcie, Maj. James D., 384
Ruskin, John, 721
Rüttenauer, Benno, 299

S

Sabatier, Prof. A., 52
Saint-Genix, M. E., 489, 609
Sambon, Dr. L. W., 698
Sand, George, 80
Santayana, Prof. George, 360
Savage, Rev. Minot J., 582
Schmidt, Prof. K., 760
Schuette, C. H. L., 254
Schumacher, Hermann, 793
Schurman, Jacob G., 188, 354
Scripture, Prof. E. W., 727
Seaman, Owen, 66
Sears, Lieut.-Col. Cyrus, 712
Seaver, Jay W., 49
Sedgwick, Ora Gannett, 329
Serviss, Garret P., 363
Seton, Dr. William, 431
Shaw, Albert, 177
Sheldon, Rev. Charles M., 366, 402, 640
Shinn, Rev. Dr. George Wolfe, 729
Sibald, Sir John, 756
Sieveroff, M., 303
Sill, Edward Rowland, 514
Sizeranne, Robert de la, 510.
Skinner, Robert P., Consul at Marseilles, 767
Slichter, Charles S., 667
Slocum, Dr. W. F., 279
Slosson, Prof. Edwin E., 338
Smith, Consul at Moscow, 797
Smith, Prof. Clement L., 271
Smith, Edwin Burritt, 686
Smith, Prof. Goldwin, 24, 221, 302, 706, 765
Smith, Dr. Thorne, 362
Smyth, Jonas A., 491
Snow, Lorenzo, 189
Sonnenschein, Professor, 480
Sostoa, General, 24
Sothern, E. H., 632
Spender, A. Edmund, 662
Spielmann, M. H., 510
Spurgeon, C. H., 647
Squier, Capt. G. O., 151, 233
Stalker, Rev. Dr. James, 119
Statham, H. Heathcote, 392
St. Clair, David F., 142
Stead, W. T., 57, 405, 496, 703
Steenberg, T. C., 607
Steffens, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, N., 278
Stepinski, François, 16
Stillman, W. J., 224
Stowe, Consul at Cape Town, 95, 163
Strauss, Lieutenant, 458
Sutherland, Alexander, 728
Suzuki, Teitaro, 339
Swinton, A. A. Campbell, 755

T

Talmage, Dr. T. DeWitt, 762
Temple, Rev. Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, 248, 488
Tennyson, Hallam, 573
Thayer, W. R., 452
Thompson, Consul at Progreso, 376
Thompson, Maurice, 693
Thompson, N. F., 746
Thomson, Prof. Elihu, 48
Thomson, Prof. J. J., 456
Thomas, William M., 421
Threlfall, Mr., 496
Thwing, Dr. Charles F., 761
Ticknor, Caroline, 723
Tiffany, Francis, 631
Tolstoy, Count Leo, 391, 492, 569
Totten, William T., 374
Toulouse, E., 787
Townsend, Judge, 780
Trent, Prof. William F., 574
Trowbridge, Prof. John, 517
"Twain, Mark" (Samuel L. Clemens), 60

U

Urban, H. F., 675

V

Van Bibber, Andrew, 128
Van Buren, Consul at Nice, 798
Van Dyke, Dr. Henry, 20
Van Wyck, Mayor Robert A., 654
Vasclude, N., 787
Vaughan, Cardinal W., 251
Verestchagin, V. V., 631
Vidary, Signor, 372
Villerais, Monsieur, 553
Votaw, Dr. Clyde, 20

W

Waddell, A. M., 597
Waite, Chief Justice, 37
Wallace, John, 387
Ward, Artemus, 739
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, 368, 571, 642
Warner, Charles Dudley, 211, 630
Wartenburg, Col. York von, 252
Watanabe, Viscount, 705
Waters, Theodore, 696
Watson, Rev. John ("Ian Maclaren"), 21, 521
Webb, Alfred, 612
Webb, Herbert Laws, 233
Wedgwood, Julia, 401
Weingart, Pastor, 308
Wells, Capt. Frank M., 266
Wendell, C. A., 526
Wenlersse, George, 437
Wheeler, Gen. Joseph, 383
White, F. A., 358
Whitmarsh, Phelps, 503
Whittaker, W. H., 328
Weir, Dr. James, 756
Wicksteed, Philip H., 340
Wiggin, Pauline G., 216
Wildman, R., Ex-Consul at Hongkong, 563
Williams, Dr. H. S., 515
Wilson, H. W., 646
Windom, William, 38, 75
Winslow, Erving, 140
Winter, John F., Consul at Annaberg, 62, 686, 797
Winter, William, 241, 511
Wirth, Dr. Albrecht, 703
Woodruff, Capt. Charles E., 605
Woodward, B. D., 506
Woolsey, Prof. Theodore S., 4
Wormser, J. A., 158
Wu Ting Fang, 640
Wynkoop, Hubert S., 83

Y

Yarros, V. S., 6
Yeats, W. B., 45
Young, Rev. M. S., 521

Z

Zola, Emile, 201

PORTRAITS.

Adams, Miss Suzanne, as Marguerite, in "Faust," 633
Airlie, Earl of, 777
Alden, Henry M., 782
Allen, Charles H., 475
Allen, William V., 107
Atkinson, Fred. W., 653
Atwater, Prof. W. O., 335
Austin, Alfred, 721
Baden-Powell, Col. Robert, 293
Bard, Thomas R., 323
Barker, Wharton, 595
Beach, Rev. Harlan P., 520
Beckham, J. C. W., 172, 658
Blackburn, Joseph C. S., 109
Blackmore, Richard Dodridge, 147
Botha, Gen. Louis, 138, 447
Boutelle, Charles A., 3
Bouvard, Monsieur, 505
Bowen, J. W. E., 669
Brewer, Justice D. J., 153
Brown, Rev. Arthur J., 520
Campbell, Louis D., 537
Cannon, Joseph G., 3
Carnegie, Andrew, 234
Chamberlain, Rev. Jacob, 520
Chermside, Gen. Sir Herbert, 778
Cholmondeley, Miss Mary, 241
Clark, William Andrew, 477
Cobb, Rev. Henry N., 520
Coler, Bird S., 565
Conger, Edwin H., 717
Cooper, Henry A., 3
Cowper, William, 661
Crane, Stephen, 750
Cronje, Gen. Piet A., 262
Crosby, Ernest H., 393
D'Annunzio, Gabriele, 664
Davis, Cushman K., 353
Davis, Webster, 474
Debs, Eugene V., 355
Delaunay-Bellville, Monsieur, 505
Déroulède, Paul, 162
Dewey, Admiral George, 443

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dewey, Mrs. George, 444
Dickey, Rev. Dr. Charles A., 671
Doane, Rt. Rev. W. C., 520
Donnelly, Ignatius, 595
Dundonald, Gen. Lord Douglas, 293
Fischer, Abraham, 624
Fleischmann, Col. Julius, 478
Ford, Paul Leicester, 541
Foster, Murphy J., 659
French, Maj.-Gen. George Arthur, 231
Frick, Henry Clay, 234
Gear, John Henry, 109
Gillmore, Lieutenant, 71
Goebel, William, 172
Goya, Francisco, 751
Gracey, Mrs. J. T., 520
Gregory, William, 478
Guérin, Jules, 162
Hamilton, Gen. Ian, 778
Hamilton, J. W., 669
Hanna, Marcus A., 775
Harbison, Mayor Alexander, 537
Harper, Fletcher, 300
Harper, James, 300
Harper, John, 300
Harper, Joseph W., 300
Hartzell, Rev. Joseph C., 520
Hauptmann, Gerhart, 602
Hazel, John R., 715
Heard, Gov. W. W., 537
Henard, Monsieur, 505
Hillis, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight, 462
Hitt, Robert R., 3
Hovey, Richard, 451
Howells, William Dean, 691
Hughes, David E. (F.R.S)., 246
Hull, John A. T., 3
Hutton, Gen. Edward, 778
Ide, Judge Henry C., 326
Jaemon Nagasawa (Chinese), 219
Johnston, Miss Mary, 483
Joubert, Gen. Piet, 291, 419
Kekewich, Colonel, 262
Kelly-Kenny, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, 262
Kempff, Rear-Admiral Louis, 717
King, William H., 478
Kitchener, Lord H. H., 262
Kropótkin, Peter, 127
Lanier, Sidney, 111
Le Gallienne, Richard, 690
Liscum, Col. E. H., 776
Lloyd, Henry Demarest, 538
Lyttleton, Brig.-Gen. Neville Gerald, 104
Mabie, Hamilton W., 781
Mabie, Rev. Henry C., 520–778
MacDonald, Maj.-Gen. Hector A., 262
Macrum, Charles E., 235
Maeterlinck, Maurice, 421
Major, Charles, 752
Martineau, Rev. Dr. James, 119
McCalla, Capt. Bowman H., 743
McEnery, Samuel Douglass, 659
McGlynn, Rev. Dr. Edward, 86
McKinley, William, 774
McLaurin, Anselm Joseph, 323
Merensky, Rev. A., 520
Millais, Sir John, 9
Miles, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A., 713
Mivart, St. George, 154
Moody, Dwight L., 18
Moore, D. H., 669
Moore, John Bassett, 327
Morris, William, 631
Moses, Prof. Bernard, 326
Mott, John R., 520
Munkacsy, Mihaly, 600
Neeley, Charles F. W., 625
Olney, Richard, 297
Parker, E. W., 669
Paton, Rev. John G., 520
Payne, Sereno E., 3, 714
Phelps, Edward John, 324
Picard, Alfred, 505
Pierson, Rev. Arthur T., 520
Pike, Albert, 310
Pole-Carew, Gen. Sir Reginald, 778
Pretorius, General, 138
Pupin, Prof. M. I., 754
Quay, Matthew Stanley, 534
Rathbone, Estes G., 625
Reed, James A., 537
Rehan, Miss Ada, 542
Reichman, Capt. Carl, 447
Richardson, James D., 714
Riis, Jacob A., 449
Roberts, Lord Frederick Sleigh, 262, 716
Roberts, Brigham H., 106
Rodriguez, Gen. Alejandro, 779
Roosevelt, Theodore, 773
Rose, David, 478
Rundle, Gen. Sir Leslie, 778
Ruskin, John, 108, 180
Schroeder, Commander Seaton, 387
Serrao, Mme. Matilde, 240
Smith, James Francis (A.D.T.), 473
Smith, Rev. Judson, 520
Snow, Lorenzo, 189
Snyman, General, 447
Stock, Eugene, 520
Storrs, Rev. Dr. R. S., 730
Sullivan, William Van Amberg, 323
Taft, Judge William H., 203, 326
Taylor, Rev. J. Hudson, 520
Taylor, W. S., 172
Thoburn, Bishop J. M., 520
Thompson, E. P., 626
Thompson, Rev. R. Wardlaw, 520
Thornycroft, Colonel, 778
Towne, Charles A., 595
Townsend, Judge William K., 780
Van Wyck, Mayor Robert A., 654
Villebois-Mareuil, Col. de, 465
Warne, F. W., 669
Warren, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, 104
Wauchope, Maj-Gen. Andrew G., 104
Wessells, C. N., 624
White, Gen. Sir George, 293
Wilde, Capt. G. F. F., 776
Wise, Dr. Isaac M., 490
Wolmarans, J. M. A., 624
Woodgate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, 138
Worcester, Prof. Dean C., 326
Wright, Luke E., 326
Wu Ting Fang, 640
Zangwill, A Telegraphic Portrait of, 78
Zitkala-Sa, 514

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE TRANSVAAL—OLD AND NEW

An attractive story of South Africa—its history, peoples, resources, government, etc., is given in Vol II., just published, of the British Empire Series. The book gives a clear and timely insight into the present seat of the war between the British and the Boers.

[JUST PUBLISHED—NOW READY

BRITISH INDIA
BRITISH AFRICA

These are the titles of the first two volumes now ready of the British Empire Series. The entire series will consist of five 8vo volumes. Volumes III, IV, and V, issued at intervals of a month.

The British Empire Series

Five volumes giving an accurate and attractive story of the life, resources, and future prospects of the British Empire with contributions by the most distinguished writers on imperial interests. The aim has been to avoid dull arrays of statistics or monotonous descriptions. The articles, while complete and exhaustive, are also genial and eminently entertaining.

TITLES OF THE VOLUMES

Vol. I. British India **Vol. III. British Canada**
Vol. II. British Africa **Vol IV. British Australasia**
Vol. V. The British Empire in General and British West Indies

LARGE CLEAR MAPS. Each of the five volumes is provided with large, clear maps, delicately colored and accurately drawn from recent surveys. There are also explanatory tables, showing at a glance the Area, Population, Debt, Exports, Imports, Railways, Telegraphs, Capitals etc., etc., of British Colonies.

CONTENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO "BRITISH AFRICA"

INTRODUCTION. By J. Scott Keltie, LL.D. (Sec. Royal Geographical Society, Editor *Statesman's Year Book*, etc.).

"THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." By the Honorable Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General of the Cape Colony).

RHODESIA. By Charles W. Boyd.

RHODESIA. By a Resident, H. Marshall Hole, B.A., (Civil Magistrate, Salisbury).

RHODESIA. By W. E. L.

BECHUANALAND. By Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.

THE TRANSVAAL, OLD AND NEW By W. Y. Campbell, F.R.G.S. (late Vice-President, Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg).

NATAL. By F. Reginald Statham (Author of "South Africa as It Is").

THE HIGHLANDS OF NATAL. By Emile McMaster (of Hilton, Natal).

ZULULAND. By Miss Colenso (Author of "History of the Zulu War").

BRITON, BOER, AND BLACK IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Professor James Alex. Liebmann, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., M.P.S.

NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR POLITY. By Rev. John Mackensie (late Deputy Commissioner for British Bechuanaland).

NATIVES UNDER BRITISH RULE IN AFRICA. By R. H. Fox Bourne (Secretary Aborigines Protection Society).

THE GOLD ERA IN SOUTH AFRICA By W. Basil Worsfold (Author of "The Principles of Criticism," "South Africa," etc.).

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. By Miss A. Werner (Author of "The Captain of the Locusts").

THE PROTECTORATE OF ZANZIBAR. By the Rev. Walter K. Firminger, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. (Member Asiatic Society of Bengal).

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. By Henry Stanley Newman, J.P. (Author of "Transition from Slavery to Freedom in Zanzibar and Pemba," etc.).

UGANDA. By Major-General Sir Henry Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B. (late Acting Commissioner for Uganda, etc.).

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR EGYPT. By Arthur Nichols (Secretary of the Bank of Egypt).

THE DISTRICT OF THE NIGER. By the Rev. P. A. Bennett.

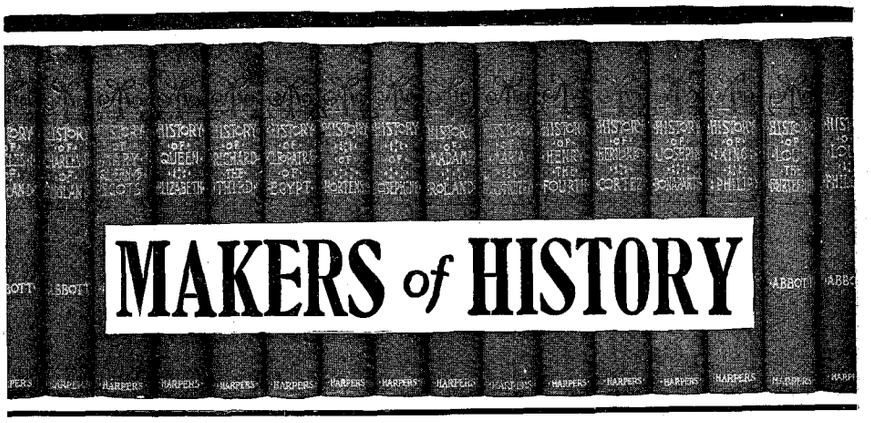
OUR WEST AFRICAN COLONIES. By Sir W. H. Quayle-Jones (late Chief Justice, Sierra Leone).

LIFE IN WEST AFRICA. By Miss Mary Kingsley (Author of "Travels in West Africa," and "West African Studies").

MAURITIUS. By the Hon. Mr. Justice Conde-Williams, of Mauritius.

8vo, Buckram. Price, $3.50 per volume.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., N. Y.



These ***thirty-two interesting volumes*** provide the way for all to become acquainted with the ***makers of the world's history.*** They are not ***dull-hard-to-read*** books, but, on the contrary, ***most instructive,*** and written in an ***exceptionally entertaining style.***

Alfred the Great
Margaret of Anjou
Richard I.
Richard II.
William the Conqueror
Alexander the Great
Cyrus the Great
Darius the Great
Genghis Khan
Peter the Great
Xerxes
Hannibal
Julius Caesar
Nero
Pyrrhus
Romulus

Charles I.
Hortense
Josephine
Madame Roland
Marie Antoinette
Henry IV.
Hernando Cortez
Joseph Bonaparte
King Philip
Louis XIV.
Louis Philippe
Charles II.
Mary Queen of Scots
Queen Elizabeth
Richard III.
Cleopatra

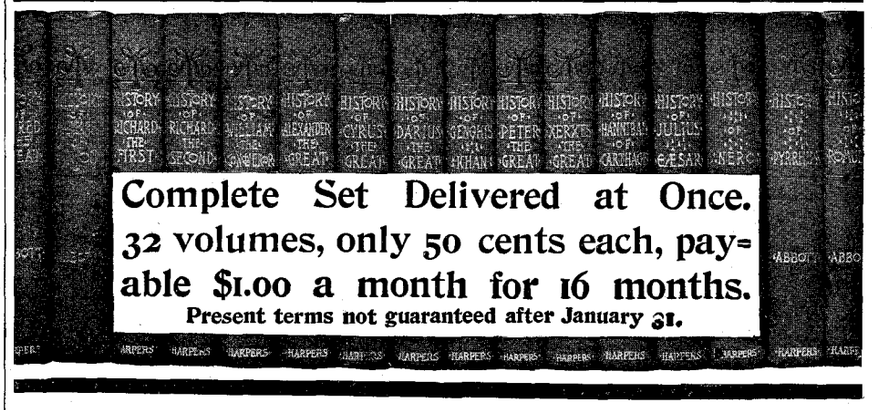
That these are books whose ownership is appreciated is best evidenced by their unequalled sale of over

650,000 VOLUMES

This publication, ***Abbott's Biographical Histories,*** has been adopted by Boards of Education in many states, and no library can be termed complete without this work.

The complete set, thirty-two volumes, well printed upon extra quality of paper, illustrated, durably and artistically bound in buckram, with appropriate design in two colors on cover, will be forwarded for inspection upon request. If, upon examination, you decide to retain the work, remit us one dollar a month for sixteen months. If not satisfactory you return at our expense.

HARPER'S HISTORY CLUB, 142 Fifth Ave., New York


Complete Set Delivered at Once.
32 volumes, only 50 cents each, payable $1.00 a month for 16 months.
Present terms not guaranteed after January 31.

Stars of the Opera

Descriptive sketches of the leading operas and personal chats with the leading opera primadonnas. By MABEL WAGNALLS. 12mo, cloth, deckle edges, with exquisite half-tone portraits of the great singers. Price, $1.50.

Aime Dupont, the celebrated photographer, New York: "I am simply astounded at the beauty of the reproductions. They are the finest I have seen from any of these photographs."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Being a trained and thorough musician Miss Wagnalls writes with authority and with an artistic understanding and appreciation. The chapters devoted to the human side of the artists are full of charm, and cause the reader to feel that he almost has a personal acquaintance with these stars of the opera."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR

WON'T SHRINK
MOTH-PROOF
LIGHT

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

A NEW KNITTED FABRIC

Coated on the inside with Pure Silk

WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN ✦ WARM AS WOOL

Modeled on the newest and most approved lines.

Shapely and graceful.

Perfect in fit and finish.

Men's lighter fabric drawer gussets give ease of movement.

Men's special undervests are agreeable substitutes for Chamois jackets.

All garments are made under the most approved sanitary conditions, in the firm's own mills, and of the best materials.

Women's vests made with high or low neck, and long or short sleeves. Some with ribbed sleeves for specially close fit.

KOTEDSILK underwaists for use with tailored suits.

Short underskirts in KOTEDSILK are dainty garments.

The fabric is soothing to the nerves and gives speedy relief to sufferers from rheumatism.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK - REGISTERED
FOR EVERY GARMENT

Men's Shirts,	34—44,	$2 50	each
" Drawers,	28—44,	2 50	"
" Union Suits,	34—44,	5 00	"
" Undervests,	34—44,	2 00	"

Ladies' Vests,	26—40,	$2 50	each
" Drawers,	26—40,	2 50	"
" Union Suits,	26—40,	5 00	"
" Underwaists,	26—40,	2 00	"
" Short Underskirts,	24—32,	2 50	"

If Your Dealer Can't Supply You, We Will. Express Prepaid

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass.

and 76 Leonard Street, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XX., NO. 1 NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 507

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact Post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE STANDSTILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE first effect of the British reverses in South Africa upon public sentiment in this country was to call out hearty praise, even from the pro-British papers, for the "embattled farmers" who could put up so gallant a defense. But as the apprehension grew that every Boer victory means a blow to England's prestige among the nations, and that the loss of South Africa may mean the future supremacy of some other nation, Russia perhaps, in world politics, the pro-British press of America have been again urging that our sympathy go out to England as the world's greatest civilizing power. The pro-Boer press, however, continue to believe that the best interests of humanity and justice will be served by British defeat; or, if British victory be inevitable, hope is expressed that it be so costly as to teach the great nations more caution in forcing the smaller ones to the wall.

General French's victory at Colesburg by a well-executed flanking movement is commented upon in London, according to the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "as an example of sound tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers." It should be borne in mind, however, the correspondent continues, "that General French has only 2,000 men, and so far as the important points of the campaign are concerned, the situation is virtually unchanged."

A despatch from Pretoria saying that a Boer commandant has defeated a force of Kafirs near Dedorport again arouses the fear of a native uprising to add to the gravity of the situation. The New York *Times* thinks, from the location of the fight, that the natives must belong to the Barolong tribe, and believes that the news "would seem to indicate that the whole tribe, and possibly other tribes, have determined to take the opportunity offered by the war to be revenged for past abuses on the part of the burghers. The Basutos are allied to the Barolongs, and they also would welcome the opportunity of attacking the Boers. A spasmodic raid by a single tribe is hardly likely, as all the Kafir tribes are well organized, and would not take such a step as attacking any of the whites without deliberation. The natives, despite all attempts to prevent them from obtaining arms, are nearly all equipped with rifles, and outumber Boers and British combined by at least half a dozen to one."

Comments on strategy, modern guns, and the various phases of warfare fill the columns of the press, the main point on which all seem to agree being that. as M. Bloch in his famous book on "The Future of War" predicted, the nation on the defensive has an immense advantage over the attacking party. The defenders of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking have held out longer than their most sanguine friends predicted, and the Boers have won nearly all their successes by beating off British attacks. The South African correspondents report that the Boer entrenchments at the Tugela and Modder rivers are now practically impregnable. As the Boers are expected to act on the defensive throughout the war, few believe that the end of the struggle is in sight.

The unconfirmed report that England has arranged for the purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal has aroused considerable comment both in Europe and America. As Delagoa Bay is the seaport through which the Transvaal communicates with the outside world, and is only 350 miles from Pretoria, it is generally conceded that "as a base for military operations against and for the invasion of the Transvaal," as the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, "the acquisition of the Portuguese territory would be of immense assistance to Great Britain."

The Victory at Colesburg.—"General French appears to have achieved what may turn out to be an important success, if he can follow it up and seize the Boer positions between Colesberg and Norval's Point, before the force he is reported to have outflanked and driven from the former place has time to recover itself. It is said that on their right flank being turned the Boers abandoned Colesberg and moved off in disorder to the eastward. As usual, the Boers seem to have neglected their outpost and patrol work, and so were caught napping. General French is now in dangerous proximity, for the Boers, to the Orange River, their base of operations on the north side of it being at Donkers Poort, a short distance from Norval's Point. From this last place there is a road going eastward to Venterstad, not more than twenty miles in a direct line from the railway between Burghersdorp and Bethulie on the road to Springfontein, the junction in the Free States of the railways coming from Port Elizabeth and East London. Should General French be in a position to follow up his reported success vigorously, drive the Boers across the Orange River to Donkers Poort, and move a strong detachment to the eastward, while General Gatacre was holding the Boers under Generals Swanepool and Duploy from Sterkstroom and Dordrecht, they would find themselves in a dangerous position, with only one line of retreat open to them, namely, that through Aliwai North. The possible results of this successful movement which seems to have been carried out without any loss, the despatch making no mention of casualties, are highly important."—*The New York Sun.*

Britain Deserves Our Support.—"The reverses with which Great Britain has met in her war against the Boer republics can not be lightly viewed on this side of the water. Not only our nearest kin and our friends in need are stricken, but the work which the English have done in the tropics is threatened. We can not face this fact with a light and careless heart. Whether we think the war against the Boers was unjust or for the welfare of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

civilization, what sympathies we have to express to-day should be for the sufferings of the mother-country. We may deplore the attack as one upon the essential principle of self-government; we may question the motive of the statesman who compelled it; we may point out that in general the evils of bloodthirstiness are, in this stage of the world's progress, those of the victim's own needless making; we may dwell philosophically upon this new evidence, underscored by Boer rifles, that in a land ruled by the highest civilization and the most intelligent righteousness, and where reign justice and fair dealing, the aptitude for war is disappearing; but we can not lose sight of the stupendous fact that British prestige is in mortal danger; nor can we fail, if we have a proper pride of race, or a decent sense of gratitude, or a consciousness of what the English have accomplished in the homes of the savage races, to mourn over these disasters. . . . .

"Without discussing the political questions involved in the war, without offering an opinion as to what should be the future of the Dutch republics, we sincerely trust that English honor and English prestige will recover from the sad blow which has been inflicted upon them. For English rule in the tropics has been the rule of a just, law-obeying people. Greater far than any glory that has been won by English arms are the triumphs of English justice and order and arts of peace. Wherever England has gone she has carried the majesty of the law. Men live in Egypt, at the Cape, and in India under a jurisprudence which recognizes no caste. The adventurer goes to Cape Town, but the magistrate goes also. The Dutchman remains under English rule, but becomes the political equal of any Englishman. It may be true that the rule of England in her crown colonies has been unfruitful to the mother-land, and that English statesmen would not favor a renewal of the experiment if they could begin anew; but under that rule life, liberty, and property in savage countries have been secure, and the world is better for the object-lesson in fair dealing and even and exact justice which has been taught by England's example. No American who loves his country's institutions can rejoice in the humiliation of Great Britain."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The New Warfare and the Small Nations.—"It is obvious that the defense can not be greatly strengthened without increasing very materially the military power of resistance in small nations. When they take pains to arm themselves thoroughly with the most improved appliances of war, and learn how to use them, they can with more impunity resist the pretensions of the great powers, since, in acting on the defensive and choosing carefully their positions, they can render very costly attempts to overawe them. One result of the Boer war, which is illustrating the new forces in the defense in modern times, should be the stimulation of small nations in providing means of resistance, and the discouragement of aggression upon them by the rapidly extending empires of the day. The small state may have more of a chance to exist and have its rights respected if its war strength is thus amplified at the expense of the marauding powers. And especially significant is such a development to any great nation that is inclined to peace rather than war. The improvement of the defense renders a progressive power like the United States absolutely impervious to attack within its continental boundaries, and stamps a great standing army as inexcusable except for purposes of criminal aggression."—*The Springfield Republican.*

"The last war in which Great Britain was engaged, in which her opponents were white men, was the Crimean War of 1854 against Russia. That was forty-five years ago. Of the leading officers engaged in that war all are now out of the service. The majority are dead, while the few survivors are superannuated. Among England's oldest officers to-day there may be some who served as subalterns in the Crimean campaign, but they must have been very young at that time and could not have held any high command. The fact, then, remains and can not be refuted, that among all England's more or less famous generals, on the active list, there is not one who ever conducted a campaign or set even a brigade in the field against a civilized foe."—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican.*

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ALTHO our national law-making is supposed to take place on the floor of the House and Senate, in plain view, through the press, of the whole country, yet, as every one knows, the most important questions are virtually settled in the party caucus or in the committee-rooms, after which the actual voting becomes largely a formality. The make-up of the House committees, therefore, is a matter of no little moment, and the leaders of the more important ones, whose pictures are given herewith, even tho their voices may not often be heard in debate, exercise great influence on our laws. The Republican papers express satisfaction with the Speaker's appointments. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The composition of the House committees insures conservative legislation and as rapid work as is consistent with the interests of the Government." Of the most important committee and its chairman the New York *Sun* says:

"The designation of the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of New York, as chairman of the ways and means committee is a sufficient pledge of the devotion of the Republican Party to the great commercial and financial interests of which New York is the capital. Mr. Payne is a man of sound judgment, of experience, and of competent parliamentary skill. We look to him to do credit to the high post to which Speaker Henderson has assigned him."

The Chicago *Record* notes that "the Central West is very well represented." It says:

"Illinois leads in the number of chairmanships, having eight.

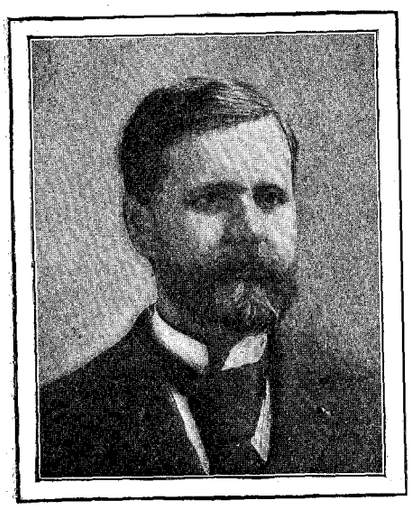
A SOMEWHAT LIMITED VIEW.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE TROUBLES OF A LANDLORD.
—*The Denver News.*

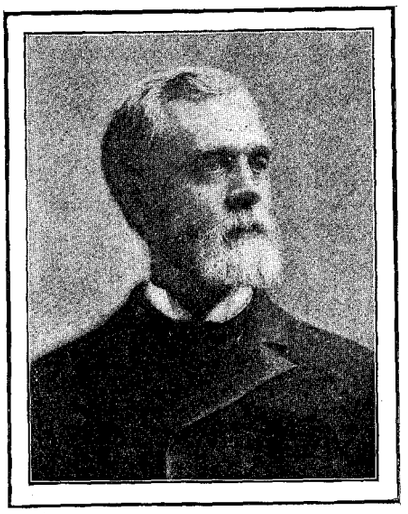
J. BULL: "This is the toughest job of civilizing I ever struck." —*The San Francisco Evening Post.*

THE WAR AND THE CARTOONISTS.

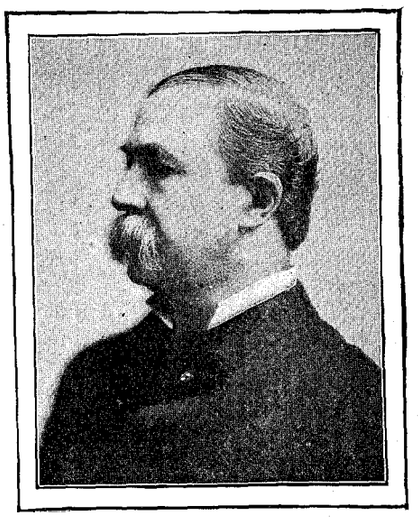
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



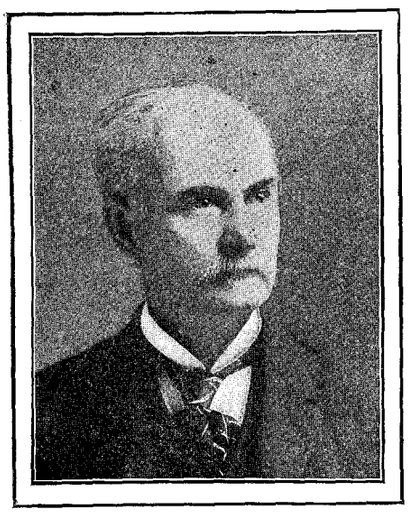
JOHN A. T. HULL, OF IOWA.
Military Affairs.



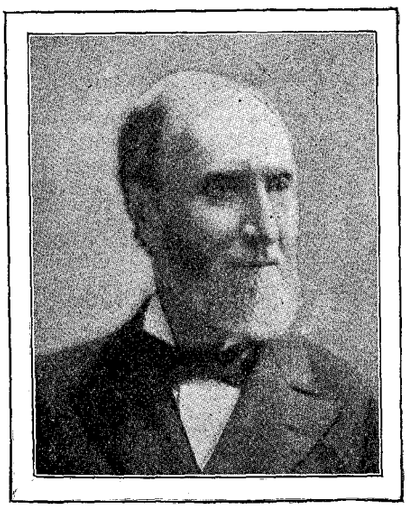
SERENO E. PAYNE, OF NEW YORK.
Ways and Means.



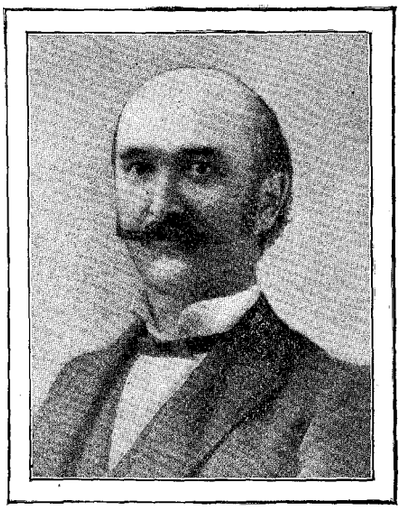
CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, OF MAINE.
Naval Affairs.



ROBERT R. HITT, OF ILLINOIS.
Foreign Affairs.



JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS.
Appropriations.



HENRY A. COOPER, OF WISCONSIN.
Insular Affairs.

CHAIRMEN OF SIX IMPORTANT HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ohio comes next, with seven. Iowa has six chairmanships, the same number as New York. Pennsylvania men head five committees and Michigan men four. Wisconsin has only two chairmanships, but one of those is the headship of the newly created and important committee on insular affairs. The aim seems to have been to secure for this committee the men best qualified to cope with the different problems of colonial administration, with little regard to geographical distribution of the members."

BRITISH SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

THE seizure by the British fleet in Delagoa Bay of one Dutch and two British ships, with cargoes of American flour, has started a general discussion on the question whether flour and other food-stuffs can be taken as contraband of war. Some American papers are very strenuous in opposition to the seizure. "England will make the mistake of her life," says the New York *Journal*, "if she lets her little troubles in South Africa lure her into declaring food contraband of war. . . . She may rest assured that if she induces us to consent to the capture of food cargoes meant for the Boers we shall not patch up the broken rule of freedom again for her benefit. We shall not make one law for a great country and another for a little one. Contraband food now, means contraband food when England, besieged, is fighting for her life."

That the captured flour was intended for the Transvaal was not admitted by the New York shippers when a representative of the New York *Evening Post* approached them on the subject, but he found that in private conversation they made no attempt to deny it. The investigation, however, disclosed the fact that the principal shippers are not complaining. The greater part of the seized flour was shipped by the New York agent of Arthur May & Company, a British firm, and all the shippers had been paid in full before the cargoes left New York, so that not many on this side of the globe are the losers by the capture. Complaint has been entered at the State Department at Washington, however, and Ambassador Choate and our consul at Lorenzo Marques are investigating the case.

British as well as American papers think that England has made a blunder in declaring food contraband, because she is herself so dependent upon the outside world for provisions. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, to show in what condition England would find herself if cut off from outside supply, says:

"Mr. R. F. Crawford has just been showing to the Royal Statistical Society that of 354 pounds of wheat consumed per capita per annum in the United Kingdom 276 pounds were imported;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the meat consumption of 130 pounds 50 pounds were imported; of milk and milk products equivalent to 60 gallons a head, 24 gallons were imported. In addition to these items, 40 per cent. of the barley, 20 per cent. of the oats, 50 per cent. of the beans and peas, and 4,500,000 tons of feeding stuffs for live stock were imported."

"It would be inadvisable," says the London *Times*, "to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sees another interesting phase of the matter. It says:

"If a dealer of the United States has no right to send provisions to the Transvaal, he has no right to send them to Great Britain, except in so far as the different situations of the two countries may justify the claim that it is contraband of war in the one case and not in the other. But if it becomes contraband by reason of being intended to supply the land or naval forces of the belligerent, we have already violated neutrality by supplying beef to the British forces. It is true the Boers can not inflict the usual penalty of contraband trade, which is by seizing the goods in transit. But is not a nation, as well as an individual, bound to do equity before it can claim equity?"

One of the principal authorities cited in this case is Lord Granville, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain. In 1885, in the war with China, France declared all rice shipped to any port north of Canton to be contraband. Lord Granville officially protested in the following letter:

"I regret to have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to take exception to the proposed measure, as they can not admit that consistently with the law and practise of nations, and with the rights of neutrals, provisions in general can be treated as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government do not contest that under particular circumstances provisions may acquire that character, as, for instance, if they should be consigned direct to the fleet of a belligerent, or to a port where such a fleet may be lying, and facts should exist raising the presumption that they were about to be employed in victualing the fleet of the enemy. In such a case it is not denied that the belligerent would be entitled to seize the provisions as contraband of war, on the ground that they would enable warlike operations to be carried on. But Her Majesty's Government can not admit that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even tho it should be a port of naval equipment) they could therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war. In the view of Her Majesty's Government, the test appears to be whether there are circumstances relative to any particular cargo, or its destination, to displace the presumption that articles of this kind are intended for the ordinary use of life, and to show, *prima facie*, at all events, that they are destined for military use."

The question came up between this country and Great Britain when the latter, in 1793, in her war with France, claimed the right to seize and confiscate provisions shipped to French ports. Jefferson's objections resulted in a clause in the Jay Treaty of 1794, providing that such goods, when they become contraband under the laws of nations and are seized, shall not be confiscated, but the owners shall be indemnified. In an editorial in the New York *Times* (December 27) the assumption is made that this clause of the Jay treaty is still in force. This brought out the following letter from Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale:

"The first ten articles in Jay's treaty were permanent; the rest, including that which regulates the treatment of provisions, expired by their own limitation in 1806.

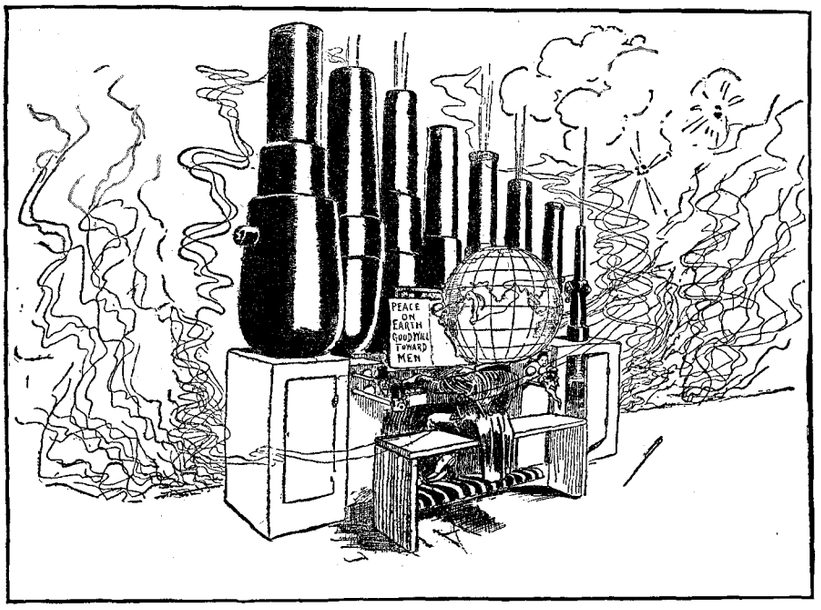
"Thus we have no treaty list of contraband articles to-day which Great Britain is bound to regard.

"Of course, it does not follow that her search officers can call anything contraband which suits their book. Contraband articles must (1) relate directly to the carrying on of war; (2) they must have a hostile destination. The American flour loaded on a German ship, you will notice, complies with neither requirement. It is true that under exceptional circumstances provisions may be 'occasionally' contraband. It is also true that if contraband were sent to Delagoa Bay, with the ultimate destination of the Transvaal clinging to it through any form of sale, the doctrine of continuous voyages might be applied by a prize court. But to apply both doctrines, of occasional contraband and continuous voyages, to a single cargo is simple absurdity.

"The control of the British Government over the other two ships detained, which you say were English, and which had a partial cargo of American flour, is another matter, upon which one must reserve opinion until the facts are made clearer. But in no case can either our own Government or the British Government afford to have flour bound to a neutral port held contraband."

The Sun (New York, December 27) gives the following account of a case similar to the present, in which our own Supreme Court was called on for a ruling:

"During our Civil War the town of Matamoras, in Mexico, on



A CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.
But the accompaniment was a little too loud for the voice.—*The Chicago News.*

DISCOURAGED.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

WAR AND SENTIMENT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the south bank of the Rio Grande, occupied a position very similar to that now occupied by Lorenzo Marques, the Portuguese port in Delagoa Bay. A blockade had been established by the United States against the Confederate ports on the north bank of the Rio Grande, and, to avoid this, cargoes were shipped to Matamoras, and when landed there were conveyed across the Rio Grande to Confederate territory. The ship *Peterhoff*, while bound to Matamoras, was captured by the United States fleet. She carried a mixed cargo, part of which was certainly contraband, while a part consisted of provisions, which were in all probability destined for sale in the Confederacy, but not necessarily for military consumption. The ship was libeled, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. That court adjudged the arms and ammunition that were a part of the cargo to be contraband, and condemned them as such, but it declared the provisions to be innocent merchandise, and, as such, not subject to condemnation."

The Sun also quotes the following from a Supreme Court opinion delivered by Justice Story in the case of the *Commercen:*

"By the modern law of nations provisions are not in general deemed contraband, but they become so, altho the property of a neutral, on account of the particular situation of the war, or on account of their destination. If destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country, they are not, in general, contraband, but it is otherwise if destined for military use. Hence, if destined for the army or navy of the enemy, or for his ports of naval or military equipment, they are deemed contraband."

IS A RAILROAD TRUST FORMING?

THE reported "harmonious arrangements" recently consummated between the principal railroads in the East have aroused the suspicions of Louis F. Post, the single-tax advocate, editor of *The Public* (Chicago). In spite of the official protests that the "friendly arrangements" mean nothing at all, he believes that they do mean something, and something very serious; for he thinks that he discerns, in the background, the looming shadows of a trust that will control transportation. Mr. Post says:

"There is a peculiar significance about the shifting interests in Eastern railroad properties now attracting attention, of which nothing has thus far been publicly said, but which needs only to be mentioned to be recognized as probable. The object of the moneyed interest engaged in these deals is not to promote railroading as a business, but to enable the great railroad 'capitalists' to withdraw from that business and yet appropriate its profits. In other words, the railroad business of the United States is in process of being put upon a ground-rent basis.

"To accomplish this, the great terminals must be controlled. On the Pacific coast that part of the plan is complete. The Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific have as perfect command of the ocean as if they owned it. The Gulf cuts but little figure; but to the extent that it is important it can be controlled by Illinois Central interests. Nothing remains, then, to place the traffic of the United States at the mercy of a trust of terminal proprietors but to secure control of the Atlantic-coast terminal roads. This has been almost done. By a consolidation of the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Baltimore and Ohio system, with the Eastern lines under the control of the Vanderbilts, the approaches to the Atlantic coast will be practically secure. Nothing will then remain to check the rapacity of the American railroad ring but the Grand Trunk of Canada and the Canadian Pacific."

When this control is perfected, thinks Mr. Post, there will be richness indeed for the operators. "It is the premeditated purpose of the financial interests, as we are assured by good authority," he says, "to let out the operation of the railroads to railroad operators at a rack-rent." He continues:

"The plan is an adaptation of and was suggested by the system familiar in cities, of ground-renting building lots. A few great 'capitalists' who own railroad rights of way which include important terminals, can, by letting out the use of these roads and terminals to competitive operators, milk the railroad business of its best profits without incurring any of the risks and anxieties of operation. It is their command of terminals upon which they expect to rely to impose as ground rent for right of way 'all that the traffic will bear.'"

THE BRUITED "FENIAN RAID" INTO CANADA.

A RIPPLE of comment was set going last week by the rumor that a formidable body of Irish-Americans had a plot on foot to cross the Canadian border and wrest that colony from the British empire. Most of the supposed leaders are represented as maintaining an air of impenetrable mystery in regard to this scheme, but an officer of the Clan-na-Gael, whose name is not given, made the following statement to a New York *Evening Post* reporter on the day after Christmas:

"England can only be made to feel by physical force, and we're now going to give her some Boer treatment. We did intend going out and sinking that first expedition from Canada to South Africa, but thought it better to wait a little. We can mobilize our men without much difficulty for an attack on Canada, and we are fairly well armed—as well as the United States troops in the Spanish war. We have lots of Springfield rifles and are handy with the bayonet.

"No decision has been arrived at yet. Everything will depend on the immediate future. We have either regiments or companies all over the United States and are fairly well drilled, and a great many of our men are in the militia.

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians has really nothing to do with this. It numbers about 250,000, and a majority of its members belong to our organization. All its officers do, and so, of course, it will act with us. We have lots of men in the regular army—camps or clubs in every post—and even if they were sent against us to stop us on the border they would either march across with us or give us blank cartridge.

"If it is decided to attack Canada we shall do all in our power to keep matters so secret as not to embarrass the Government until we are actually on the border. The French population in Canada would be with us, and there are numbers of our own countrymen ready to welcome us. Canada would be an easy mark. We would have the Canadian loyalists on the run in a week."

John T. Keating, national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, declared on the same day that he knew nothing of the rumored invasion, and expressed the belief that "the best way to hurt or cripple England will be to do it in South Africa by aiding the Boers rather than by an invasion of Canada."

The press refuse to take the rumors seriously. "Our old friend the Fenian is on hand again," remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "to relieve the tedium of war." Even the frontier papers remain calm. The Detroit *News*, for example, says:

"*The News* is happy to announce that its old friend, the Fenian raid, is again in the throes of being plotted, and that Canada is to be made the scene of its depredations. It is claimed that the Irish and the Hollanders in the United States are manipulating the plot, and that the French of the province of Quebec have been drawn into the conspiracy. The American miners in British Columbia, compared with whom the unfortunate Uitlander of the Transvaal is one of the petted sons of Fortune, has been engaged to do a turn in the performance, but the main rehearsals will take place on the banks of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, if the police do not interfere with the performers. Everything seems clear enough except the purpose of the plot; but we have every reason to believe that the intention of the raiders is to invade the province of Ontario and compel the United Empire loyalists to sing 'The Wearin' o' the Green,' 'Malbrouks 'en va-t-en guerre.' This being accomplished, it will be of no consequence whether an independent government is established in Canada or not. The French and Irish will have had the new St. Bartholomew's day that the Ontario tories have long dreaded,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and it will matter little what becomes of the Government after that."

The Kansas City *Star* analyzes the situation thus:

"Even if the proposed Fenian army of 100,000 men could be successfully mobilized in the saloons of Boston, New York, and Buffalo, and there drilled in modern tactics, the problem of transportation would remain serious.

"The equipment of 100,000 men would cost half a million dollars alone, to say nothing of artillery, horses, and wagon trains. At fifty cents a day per man the cost of victualing this force until it could reach the Dominion and seize the Canadian restaurants and free-lunch counters would be $50,000 a day. It is not probable that the railways would issue free transportation to the frontier, and the army would have to pay its fare, a most serious handicap to the successful prosecution of war. Then, granting that the Fenian army could hide from the United States marshals and successfully cross into Canada, it would be up against the worst military position possible.

"On one side would be the Canadian forces and on the other the American forces. The Fenians would have no base of supplies nor point upon which to retreat. They would be compelled to surrender to the American forces to escape from the Canadian army. The only chance for the invaders would be to occupy a Canadian city which is well provided with saloons and establish a base there, but an army of such great size would quickly consume everything in sight to eat and drink, and it would be necessary to capture another city. Then, having taken Canada, the question would arise what to do with it.

"The United States would not buy it, and the Fenians would have to keep it themselves, and then, in the hour of victory, would come disaster. As soon as the invaders organized a government and occupied the offices disputes would arise, and the various factions would fight among themselves and try to sell out to the British, and the whole thing would end as a joke."

Underneath most of the comments seems to be the suspicion that the affair is only an excellent specimen of Irish humor. If the raid bugaboo keeps some of the Canadian troops from starting for South Africa, the most rosy expectations of the plotters, it is surmised, will be realized.

A FAILURE OF MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

EVERY instance of the failure or success of the municipal operation of public utilities quickly attracts attention and is promptly made use of by one side or the other in the debate which the subject evokes. One of the failures seems to be the New York City dock department. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls attention to the department's official report and the deplorable record that it reveals, and from this correspondent's letter the Chicago *Evening Post* argues that municipal control is a failure. It says:

"The dock department has been in existence for twenty-eight years. It was created by a law which provided that all docks, wharves, piers, water-fronts and their appurtenances and easements then possessed by the municipality of New York, or to be hereafter acquired by it, should be under the full control of the commissioners, who were to execute only temporary leases for their use and to develop, improve, and extend the wharfage system for the public benefit. Much was expected from the adoption of this plan. The department was made independent and given the use of the city's credit for the issuance of bonds under certain general restrictions. The department has made its own collections and disbursements. Its total revenues for the period of its existence have amounted to $34,000,000, while its expenses have been $37,800,000, not including the cost of new property acquired or any allowance for expenses saved through the facilities afforded by the city in numerous important ways. The total loss to the city up to date on its ownership of the docks has been about $16,000,000. This in spite of an unexampled water-front, excellent terminal facilities and improvements effected by the general government in the facilities of navigation between the Great Lakes, with which New York has all-water connection. *The Sun* correspondent justly says: 'In no private business, conducted on a free capital in starting of perhaps $25,000,000, exempted from taxation and all ordinary expenses, would a resultant loss after twenty-eight years of $16,000,000 be considered a success, and in the case of New York the growth of the city's commerce has broken all previous precedents.' Contrast this showing of the dock department with the advances made in the same period in transportation, illumination, and other semi-public industries controlled by private enterprise! In point of fact, the business men of New York regard the dock department as a wretched failure, and at the various conventions and gatherings of the commercial societies the view uniformly taken is that the present condition of the department is the inevitable result of the principle of municipal ownership and control. All real incentive to progress and effort is removed by the system. Yet the present controller recommends the acquisition of all the docks by the city and the issue of new bonds for the purpose. He thinks that the city would realize immense profits in the course of time. The commercial interests will hardly agree with him."

HOW CAN THE DAILY BE REFORMED?

MR. E. L. GODKIN recently expressed the discouraging opinion that the newspapers have ceased to guide public opinion, or even to follow it very closely, but are controlled principally by the wishes of their advertising patrons, upon whom the newspapers depend largely for support. Now comes Mr. V. S. Yarros, of the Chicago *Evening Post*, in an article in *The American Journal of Sociology*, telling the remedy. First, however, Mr. Yarros describes the good things the newspapers have done. He says:

"What travel and actual intercourse do for the few, newspapers do for the many. To be interested in the politics, economics, and miscellaneous affairs of other peoples, to follow their struggles and study their intellectual and moral traits as manifested in daily conduct, is to become gradually and unconsciously cosmopolitan, broad, human. If one touch of nature makes the world kin, what must be the effect of the daily interchange of sentiments made possible by the press, the sharing by the nations in one another's joys and sorrows! Thanks to the press, the civilized world has become 'small' and organic. Nations feel themselves under a moral coercion, and a 'decent regard for the opinion of mankind' prevents much wrong and injustice, and induces anxious reflection and deliberation, even in apparently irresponsible rulers. The light that beats upon thrones, cabinets, parliaments, and other institutions is fierce, indeed, in these days of publicity. The Dreyfus trial, without a parallel in history so far as the keen concern of civilization in the proceedings and outcome was concerned, was a striking illustration of the effect of the modern newspaper with its marvelous facilities for gathering and speedily spreading the news."

Having thus taken a glimpse of the brighter side, he introduces the other side of the subject by saying that the honest, fair, and truthful papers in the United States "could easily be counted on the fingers of one man's hands." He continues:

"Some papers are utterly reckless of principle, honor, and reason; others confine their yellow tendencies to particular spheres and subjects. Some lie constantly; others lie only at election time. Some manufacture news; others distort and misrepresent, and are content with preventing their readers from seeing things exactly as they are. Some lie for revenue, others for party advantage and the success of the cause in which they believe. The paper that desires and secures accurate reports, that sets down nothing in malice, that suppresses nothing which is unfavorable to its side, and honestly publishes everything which is creditable to the other side, is notoriously the rare exception."

The moral acrobat and contortionist who gives daily exhibitions in his editorial columns cuts a rather ridiculous figure when viewed behind the scenes. Mr. Yarros says of him:

"Nothing is more ludicrous and preposterous than the omniscience and dogmatism of the editor of a familiar type. Does the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

editor or his subordinate staff ever hesitate to attack, judge, and correct anybody? Is there a question in science, religion, ethics, economics, politics, that the editor can not discuss at an hour's notice? Authority is something totally unknown to the newspaper. The editorial 'we' is above all. The editor is glad to have the support of authority, but he is not daunted or disturbed at finding recognized authority against his position. 'The mature opinions of scholars and experts he treats with a flippancy and contempt which the slightest degree of responsibility would render impossible. But the editor is irresponsible. The judicious and competent few may laugh at his ignorance and presumption, but the cheap applause of the many who mistake smartness for wit and loud assertion for knowledge affords abundant compensation. Controversy with an editor is a blunder. He always has the last word, and his space is unlimited. He is an adept at dust-throwing, question-begging, and confusing the issue. In private life he may be intellectually and morally insignificant, but his readers are imposed upon by the air of infallibility with which he treats all things, and the assurance with which he assails those who have the audacity to disagree with him. The average newspaper reader easily yields to iteration and bombast. He believes that which is said daily in print by the august and mysterious power behind the editorial 'we.' His sentiments and notions are formed for him by that power, and he is not even conscious of the fact."

How to bring the press back to truth, dignity, and power is the problem of to-day. Mr. Yarros has a plan. "All men of light of leading, all ethical teachers, all respected and distinguished guides of the public," he says, should strive to resist the lowering of journalism from a profession into a trade. He then tells how this is to be done, as follows:

"There ought to be more cooperation between these elements and the press. The worthy editors should receive more encouragement and appreciation, and the unworthy should be made to feel the scorn and indignation of the influential citizens. Editors ought to be watched and held to a strict accountability. They ought to hear from their constituency whenever they are guilty of a lapse, injustice, or blunder. 'Flops,' self-stultifications, and violations of fairness and decency would be far less frequent if editors knew that hundreds of denunciatory letters would pour into their offices. The fear of exposure, ridicule, and anger on the part of scores of intelligent readers would act as a deterrent. When self-contradiction, sophistry, lying, and misrepresentation are safe, because unchallenged, the editors who lack logic or conviction, or both, resort to those weapons without hesitation. They would seriously consider contemplated sins of commission or omission if a vigilant and sharp-sighted constituency were certain promptly to call them to task. Public bodies should not hesitate to adopt resolutions of censure when a newspaper has been guilty of a flagrant wrong. Even the humblest reader should be quick to resent in a 'letter to the editor' any meanness or offense which outrages his moral sense. The editor may seem 'august' behind his 'we,' but he is human, and he is amenable to appeal and influence. He likes approbation and dislikes rebuke and criticism. He can be taught care and moderation. No single person, no matter how highly placed, is a match for the omnipotent editor, but in solidarity there is strength, and he who rightfully takes up the cudgels against an editor should be vigorously supported by all who sympathize with his protest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT KRUGER hasn't any poet laureate, which may account for a good many things.—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

THE surprise party seems to be the chief form of amusement of the Boer social season.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

LET us hope that when Mr. Aguinaldo's wardrobe is captured Mr. Aguinaldo will be inside of it.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

NO success attained by Oom Paul can rob the Prince of Wales of his privilege of setting the styles in whiskers.—*The Washington Star.*

IN refusing to hold further communication with him, perhaps Cronje was only notifying Methuen that this is no prize fight.—*The Chicago Record.*

IF Cecil Rhodes's African railroad would carry him out to the coast somewhere, that would be better than connecting the Cape and Cairo just now.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

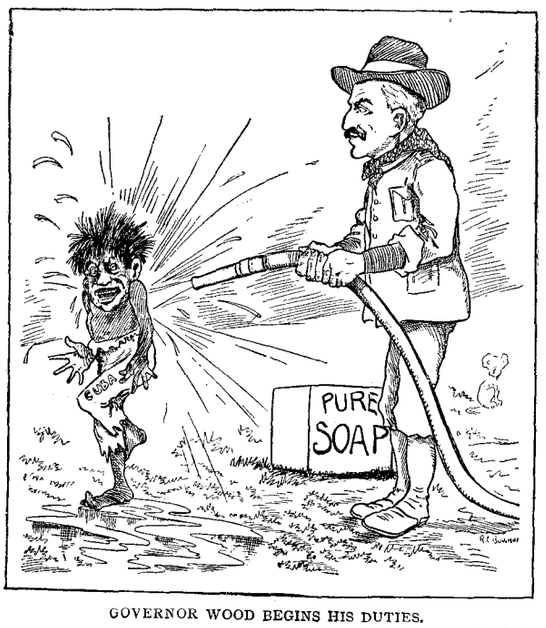
BETWEEN the times the New York bankers are calling on the Government for help they are probably denouncing postal savings-banks because they would be too paternal.—*The Chicago Record.*

"This is the first time I have seen you in our town," remarked the old friend. "Where are you stopping?" "Stopping!" bitterly echoed Aguinaldo. And he plunged on into the jungle.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE despatches from South Africa tell us that General Buller has changed his plan of campaign. This is, perhaps, more considerate than to say General Joubert has changed it.—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican.*

DESPATCHES from Pittsburg say that the National Casket Company, having already filled an order for 2,000 coffins for the United States Government, is now figuring on another large order. Thus is our prosperity all-pervading.—*The Springfield Republican.*

EXPANDING THE CURRENCY.—The papers announce that the mints are working overtime. It's their own fault. Auburn has just had its population increased by the arrival of a man who tried to relieve the Government of some of this extra work. Republics were ever ungrateful.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*



GOVERNOR WOOD BEGINS HIS DUTIES.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CAN IT HOLD THE GIANT?
—*The New York World.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE POETIC CABARETS OF PARIS.

IN continental Europe, particularly in France, the club does not flourish as it does in Anglo-Saxondom. The café is the common ground where all meet, and to the student more than to any one else the café is of importance, because to his usually modest purse all other places of amusement are closed. The reader finds there the chief journals, and the writer finds paper, pen, and ink. Mr. Eliot Gregory (in *Scribner's Magazine*, January) tells of a French man of letters who was asked once why he patronized a certain café noted for the poor quality of its beer. "Yes," he answered, "the beer is poor, but they keep such good *ink!*" Mr. Gregory's account of these places is as follows:

"The use of a café in this way does not imply any great expenditure, the *consummation* costing very little. With it is acquired the right to use the café for an indefinite number of hours, the client being warmed, lighted, and served. From five to seven, and again after dinner, the *habitués* stroll in, grouping themselves about the small tables, each newcomer joining a congenial circle, ordering his drink, and settling himself for a long sitting. The last editorial, the newest picture, or the fall of a ministry is discussed with a vehemence and an interest unknown to Anglo-Saxon nations. Suddenly, in the excitement of the discussion, some one will rise in his place and begin speaking. If you happen to drop in at that moment, the lady at the desk will welcome you with, 'You are just in time? Monsieur So-and-So is speaking, and the evening promises to be interesting.' She is charmed; her establishment will shine with a reflected light, and new patrons be drawn there, if the debates are brilliant. So common is this, that there is hardly an orator to-day at the French bar, or in the senate, who has not broken his first lance in some such obscure tournament, under the smiling glances of the *dame du comptoir*."

Mr. Gregory gives the following picture of the world-famous *Chat Noir* in Paris:

"The old French word 'cabaret,' corresponding closely to the English word 'inn,' was chosen to replace the hackneyed 'café,' and the establishment decorated in imitation of a *hôtellerie* of the time of Louis XIII. Oaken beams supported the low-studded ceilings. The plaster walls disappeared behind tapestries, armor, and old faïence. Beer and other liquids were served in quaint porcelain or pewter mugs, and the waiters were dressed (merry anachronism) in the costume of the members of the Institute (the Immortal Forty), who had so long led poetry in chains. The success of the 'Black Cat' in her new quarters was immense, all Paris crowding through her modest doors. Salis had founded Montmartre!—the rugged old hill giving birth to a generation of writers and poets, and nourishing this new school at her granite breasts.

"It would be difficult to imagine a form of entertainment more tempting than was offered in this picturesque 'inn.' In addition to the first, the entire second floor of the building had been thrown into one large room, the walls covered with a thousand sketches, caricatures, and crayon drawings by hands since celebrated the world over. A piano and many chairs and tables completed the unpretending installation. Here, during a couple of hours each evening, either by the piano or simply standing in their places, the young poets gave utterance to the creations of their imagination, the musicians played their latest inspirations, the *raconteur* told his newest story. They called each other and the better known among the guests by their names, and joked their mutual weaknesses, eliminating from these gatherings every shade of a perfunctory performance.

"It is almost impossible to give an idea of the delicate flavor of these informal evenings—the sensation of being at home that the picturesque surroundings produced, the low murmur of laughing conversation, the clink of glasses, the swing of a waltz-movement played by a master-hand, interrupted only when some slender form would rise and, leaning against the piano, would pour forth burning words of infinite pathos, the inspired young face lighting up with the passion and power of the lines. The burst of applause that his talent called forth would hardly have died away before another figure would take the poet's place, a wave of laughter welcoming the newcomer, whose twinkling eyes and demure smile promised a treat of fun and humor. And so the evening would wear gayly on to its end, the younger element in the audience, full of the future, drinking in long drafts of poetry and art, the elder charmed to live over again the days of their youth and feel in touch once more with the present.

"Montmartre is thus sprinkled with these attractive *cabarets*, the taste of the public for such informal entertainments having grown each year rather than decreased; and with reason, for the careless grace of the surroundings, the absence of any useless restraint or obligation as to hour or duration, has an irresistible charm for thousands whom a long concert or the inevitable five acts at the Français could not tempt. It would be difficult to overrate the influence such an atmosphere, breathed in youth, must have, later, on the taste and character. The absence of the sordid money-grubbing spirit, the curse of our material day and generation, the contact with cultivated intellects and minds trained to encase their thoughts in finished verse or crisp and lucid prose, can not but form the hearer's mind into a higher and nobler mold. It is both a satisfaction and a hope for the future to know that these influences are being felt all over the capital and throughout the length and breadth of France. There are at this moment in Paris alone three or four hundred poets, ballad-writers, and *raconteurs* who recite their works in public."

WILL RUSSIAN MUSIC SUPERSEDE WAGNER?

AFTER Wagner, the exponent of the German spirit in music, what? Many critics have asked this question, and some have answered it by saying that the Russian school will hold the stage during the next period of musical development. Russian music is now very popular everywhere, the Czar's country having produced both composers and interpreters of high merit. Tchaikowsky is an established favorite, but the Russians themselves consider him rather eclectic and cosmopolitan, in spite of his abundant use of Russian folk melodies, his Slav intensity and melancholy, and his Cossack impetuosity.

Russia has now several living masters who are much more genuinely national. Among them are Rimski-Kossakoff, Boradin, and Glazounoff, and to them belonged the late Moussagarski. A French musical critic, Camille Bellaigue, writing in the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* on Russian music, dwells on the significance and fidelity of much of it to the national genius. He loves this music and commends it to French impresarii. Paraphrasing a Russian poet, he says that it is impossible to comprehend Russia intellectually, but one must believe in her. He has not been able to resist the magic of Russia's music. "It is not Italian, it is not French, it is not German, and, above all, it has nothing in common with Wagner's music. It is characteristic, peculiar." M. Bellaigue says:

"National and popular, this music reflects the Russian sky and the native soil. The Russian soul may find therein its image, especially the soul of the poor and downtrodden. It is the joy and sorrow, the smiles and tears, the love and indignation of these that this music prefers to sing. All honor to the Russian novelists and composers for consecrating so much of their artistic gifts to the lowly masses! 'The poor are of greater worth in all respects,' a poet has said, which is possibly an exaggeration; but certainly they are not of less worth, and it is wrong for French music to treat them with such contempt.

"Take even the *chef-d'œuvres* of French musical art, and how many of them can we call national, especially popular? What is there in common between our masters and the masses? What is there national in Faust or Manon or Sigurd? What do they express of the national sentiment, and how much do they give to the people? Russian music, on the other hand, delights in practising this commerce with the people, this giving and receiving. Democratic and social, or—using older and better terms—fraternal and compassionate, Russian music admits, indeed invites, the masses to participate in the realization of the ideal and the expression of beauty."

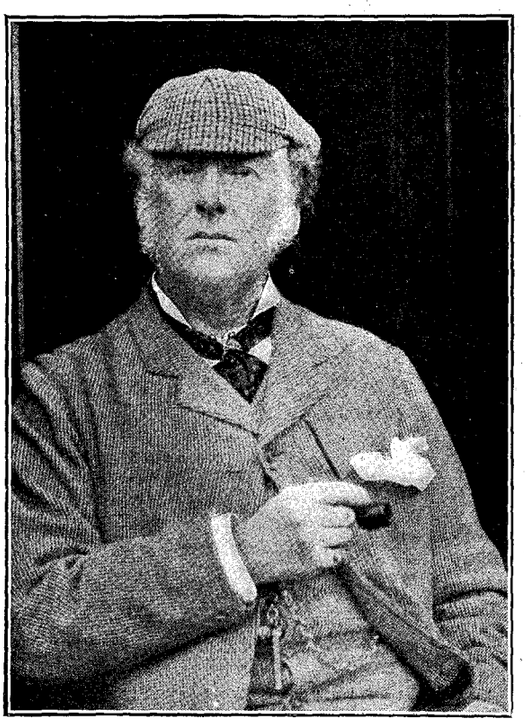
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

M. Bellaigue distinguishes between the historical music of Moussagarski and the legendary, symbolic, and picturesque school which, in a sense, does for the Russian spirit what Wagner did for the Teutonic. He praises both and predicts an international success for the modern Russian composers.

It is interesting to recall that recently an eminent German conductor, Felix Weingartner, spoke with equal enthusiasm of the symphonic music of the young Russians. One symphony of Boradin he described by saying that one who has never seen or known Russia could gain an understanding and vivid realization of her from that composition alone. Vance Thompson, the New York critic and essayist, is an admirer of Moussagarski. Theodore Thomas is evidently much impressed with Russian music, for his programs contain a great deal of the work of the older and younger Slav composers.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS AND HIS FRIENDS.

NO English painter of the latter half of the nineteenth century was more severely criticized by the art critics and more affectionately loved by the masses than Sir John Millais. This is the general conclusion one reaches on reading the new work, in two volumes, entitled "The Life and Letters of Sir John Millais," by his son John Guille Millais. These volumes contain reproductions of nearly all the chief paintings of this celebrated artist, a history of these paintings, and many anecdotes and facts concerning his personality, and a number of his letters to intimate personal friends. The author clears up for the first time Millais's true relations to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. His son claims that he was the founder of this new school of art and had to bear the brunt of the attack made upon it, for



THE BEST PORTRAIT OF MILLAIS.

Reproduced by permission of F. A, Stokes & Co., publishers of "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais."

the reason that D. G. Rossetti early gave up this idea for Rossettiism, and Holman Hunt, the other chief member, left England. The son wisely refrains from speaking of his father's marriage to his mother, Ruskin's divorced wife, except to give a foot-note relating that Lady Millais had been previously married, but that her conduct had always been above reproach.

John Everett Millais commenced to draw as soon as he was old enough to use his hands. When he was a lad of six, the family moved to Dinau in France. John and his brother William used to hang around the barracks there to see the regiments as they marched in and out. On one occasion they saw a major of enormous size, dressed in much gold lace, wearing a tall bearskin and flourishing a heavy gold-headed cane, and strutting through the street. The gamins were running after him enjoying the spectacle. Young Millais took out his note-book and went to work with a will to put the major on paper. Some officers coming up behind him, without his knowledge, watched him work. When he had finished his picture it was so good that these officers patted the lad on the shoulder and gave him some money for the drawing, which they took down to the barracks and put on exhibition. It attracted so much attention that bets were taken that little Millais was not its creator. The boy was sent for, and timidly sat down and made a still better sketch of the colonel. It is related that the lad's passion for drawing was so intense that he would draw at the dinner-table, putting his figures on the table-cloth. His artistic temperament was so precociously developed that he could not get along with any schoolteacher except his mother, who gave him all the schooling he ever received.

PORTRAIT OF AN OLD GENTLEMAN.
Drawn at the age of nine.
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

When Millais was seven, his mother took him to London to see Sir Archer Shee, the president of the Royal Academy. When the nature of the visit was explained. Sir Archer exclaimed, "Better make him a chimney-sweep than an artist." But Sir Archer had not seen the boy's drawing. The little fellow then took his seat and drew the fight of Hector and Achilles with such skill that Sir Archer opened his eyes with astonishment, and, recalling his first remark, declared that it was the manifest duty of the parents to educate the boy for the vocation for which nature had intended him. That satisfied the mother, to the lad's great delight, and he was put to sketching in the British Museum.

He soon entered Mr. Sass's Art Academy. Here the Society of Arts gave a silver medal to the student making the best drawing, and Millais (the youngest boy ever admitted to the school) won it—his first medal. On the occasion when it was to be presented, William Millais, the brother, was present and thus describes what took place:

"When the secretary, Mr. Cockling, called out '*Mr.* John Everett Millais,' the little lad walked up unseen by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who was giving the prizes, and stood at his raised desk. After a time the Duke observed that 'the gentleman was a long time coming up,' to which the secretary replied, 'He is here, your Royal Highness.' The duke then stood up and saw the boy, and giving him his stool to stand upon, the pretty little golden head appeared above the desk."

Millais was soon admitted as a student to the Royal Academy,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when he and Holman Hunt met for the first time. Young Hunt found it not an easy thing to get into the Academy. One day he was drawing in the East Room by himself. The scene that followed is thus described:

"Suddenly the door opened, and a curly-headed lad came in and began skipping about the room; by and by he danced around until he was behind me, looked at my drawing for a minute and then slipped off again. About a week later I found the same boy drawing from a cast in another room, and returned the compliment by staring at *his* drawing. Millais, who of course it was, turned round suddenly and said, 'Oh, I say, you're the chap that was working in No. 12 the other day. You ought to be in the Academy.'"

The two young students talked over their ambitions. They often helped each other on a picture, each painting certain things in it. They soon decided to leave the beaten track of art. They concluded that Raphael, the idol of art, had many imperfections. They would take nature as their only guide and go directly to her for inspiration. They called this Pre-Raphaelitism. That was in 1848. D. G. Rossetti was at the time Hunt's student, and they of course expected him to work on their proposed principles, which he did. Maddox Brown, Charlie Collins, and one or two others joined the movement, and they soon called it a Brotherhood. It seems that Rossetti got credit for the whole idea for the reason that he went about advertising it with such enthusiasm. It has been often charged that Millais' work was largely influenced by D. G. Rossetti. In 1896 Millais denied this charge, declaring that his work would have been the same if he had never heard of the un-English Rossetti. The friendly intercourse between Millais and D. G. Rossetti lasted only four years. Rossetti wandered off after his own peculiar ideas, which did not resemble Pre-Raphaelitism at all, and Millais, being the most popular painter of the three, became the target for the critics.

"THE LAST TREK."
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

Altho Millais could find sale for his early work, the prices paid in most cases made this part of his career a hard struggle. At this time he had to support his parents, who had made many sacrifices for his art education. One of his first pictures, "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," he painted on contract with a dealer for £100, but the work was so original in conception, so dominated with the Pre-Raphaelite idea, that the dealer refused to take it. It was a sore disappointment to the struggling artist. But one day Mr. Frankum, a friend, brought a stranger into the studio. He highly praised the picture, but departed without saying a word about buying it, to Millais' great disappointment. After the visitors had gone, Millais took up the painting to put it back in its accustomed place, and to his amazement and joy he found in one corner of it a check for £150. This saved the family from want.

The precise date of the first meeting of Millais and Ruskin is not given. Millais writes to his friend, Mrs. Combe, on July 2, 1851, as follows:

"I have dined and taken breakfast with Ruskin, and we are such good friends that he wishes me to accompany him to Switzerland this summer. . . . We are as yet singularly at variance in our opinions upon art. One of our differences is about Turner. He believes that I shall be converted on further acquaintance with his works, and I that he will gradually slacken in his admiration."

Turner, we are told, lived a sort of hermit's life, and covered the rude walls of his leaky house with many of his works. Only a few of his most intimate friends were ever allowed to visit his abode. Lady Millais, who was one of these, says of him: "Withal, he had a great sense of humor, and when telling a story would put his finger to the side of his nose and look exactly like 'Punch.'"

Turner frequented the Athenæum Club and drove about the country studying landscapes. So absorbed did he become in these landscapes that he often fell out of his vehicle. Lady Millais further says: "Turner told me the way in which he studied clouds was by taking a boat which he anchored in some stream, and then lay on his back in it, gazing at the heavens for hours, and even days, till he had grasped some effect of light which he desired to transpose to canvas."

This great artist was so averse to visitors that he moved his residence without telling any one of the fact. Lord Landsdowne, a great lover of art and one of Turner's best friends, learned where he had gone. His lordship wrote the artist a number of letters, and, receiving no response, he decided to beard the lion in his den. He found the house. In the door was a small cat-hole, through which Turner spoke to any one on the outside. When his lordship knocked on the door, the artist asked if it was cat's meat (supposing his servant had brought meat for his cat), to which the visitor replied "Yes," and by this ruse secured admission.

From 1850 to 1852, Millais's work, especially such Pre-Raphaelite productions as "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," "The Woodman's Daughter," "Isabella," and "Ophelia," had subjected him to a great deal of very severe criticism at the hands of prominent members of the Royal Academy. He was very sensitive, too. He was at this time painting what is still considered his great masterpiece, "A Huguenot." He wrote to Mrs. Combe:

"I have no doubt that likewise they will turn the subject I am at present about to their advantage. It is a scene supposed to take place (as doubtless it did) on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. I shall have two lovers in the act of parting, the woman a Papist and the man a Protestant. The badge worn to distinguish the former from the latter was a white scarf on the left arm. Many were base enough to escape murder by wearing it. The girl will be endeavoring to tie the handkerchief around the man's arm, so to save him; but he, holding his faith above his greatest worldly love, will be softly preventing it. I am in high spirits about the subject, *as it is entirely my own*, and, I think, contains the highest moral. It will be very quiet,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and but slightly suggest the horror of a massacre. The figures will be talking against a secret-looking garden wall, which I have painted here."

There is a story to the effect that the future Lady Millais, then the wife of John Ruskin, posed for this picture, and that it was then that Millais fell in love with her, and that Ruskin, noticing the affection between them, consented to his wife's divorce and to her marriage to Millais. The author of this biography, however, says that the model was a Miss Ryan.

Millais, of course, came to know nearly everybody of prominence in England. The following is an interesting incident in his early acquaintance with Frederick Leighton, who subsequently became a peer and president of the Royal Academy. Leighton had just finished "Cambue" a very important work, which Her Majesty purchased. In a banquet speech at the Academy on May 6, 1896, Millais said:

"In the early part of the evening, I spoke of my meeting with Fred Leighton. Let me tell you when and from whom I first heard of him. It was in the smoking-room of the Garrick Club, and the man who first mentioned the name to me was William Makepeace Thackeray. He had just returned from traveling abroad, and among other places had visited Italy. When he saw me enter the room, he came straight up to me and said: 'Millais, my boy, you must look to your laurels. I have met a wonderfully gifted young artist in Rome, about your own age, who some time will be president of the Royal Academy before you.' How that prophecy has come to pass is now an old, old story. We are, as we may well be, proud of our dear president, our admirable Leighton—painter, sculptor, orator, linguist, musician, soldier, and, above all, a dear good fellow."

A few months later, Leighton was dead and Millais was chosen as his successor president of the Royal Academy.

Millais was intimate with Thackeray, Dickens Wilkie Collins, and Du Maurier; but above all his friends he loved that rare, rich personality, John Leech, the man who in the pages of *Punch* made the whole of creation laugh. Leech was one of the truest of gentlemen, and Millais and he were boon companions. They hunted and fished together, and Leech used Millais as a model for many of his most humorous sketches. After Leech's death, Millais stood at his friend's grave, beside that of Thackeray, in Westminster Abbey, and burst into tears and loud sobs, setting an example that was followed by Dickens, Canon Hole, and others who were present. George Du Maurier said: "We all forgot our manhood and cried like women."

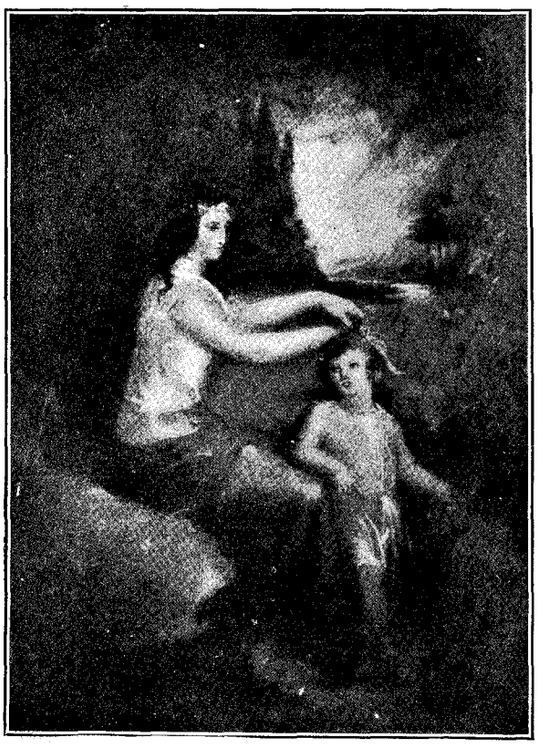
Millais's eminence as an artist is due largely, his son thinks, to his hard work in early life. His genius was of the kind that it takes hard work to develop. "And many a time have I heard him say to young artists who thought to escape a grind like this by studying in Paris the methods of the impressionist school, 'Ah! you want to run before you have learnt to walk. You will never get on unless you go through the mill as I did, and as every successful artist has had to do."

Mr. Gladstone sat for Millais three times for portraits. He told Mr. Stewart Whortley, in speaking of the painter: "I never saw such a power of concentration in any man. I don't think I was in his studio for that portrait more than five hours and a half altogether."

Millais's bluff and hearty unconventionality of manner is illustrated by the story of his reception of Cardinal Newman when the latter dignitary, with a bevy of prelates, came to the studio to sit for his portrait. Pointing gayly to his sitter's chair, Sir John cried: "Oh, your eminence, on that eminence, if you please." Seeing the cardinal hesitate, he added encouragingly; "Come, jump up, you dear old boy!"

The close of the great artist's career is thus touchingly described by his son:

"The last moment he spent in his beloved studio comes vividly back to my mind. I had long wanted him to paint 'The Last Trek,' a drawing which he had supplied as frontispiece to my book, 'A Breath from the Veldt,' and Mr. Briton Riviere had likewise urged him to do so; and now—pointing to a large white canvas which stood on one of the easels—he whispered, 'Well, Johnnie, you see I have got the canvas at last, and I am really going to begin "The Last Trek" to-day.' The subject appealed strongly to his feelings. It was that of a scene I had myself witnessed in South Africa—a white hunter dying in the wilderness attended by his faithful Zulus. The title, too, seemed to please him (perchance as having some relation to his thoughts about himself); and after talking for some time on various points—such as the atmosphere of the Southern plains and the appearance of the parched and sun-cracked soil—he suddenly paused in his walk about the room, and, putting his hand to his forehead, said, solemnly and slowly, 'This is going to kill me! I feel it, I feel it!' The idea seemed to be but momentary. In another minute he was quite calm again, and throwing down his palette, which was already prepared, he pulled out his cards, and quietly commenced a game of 'Patience.' An hour later he felt so extremely unwell that he retired to his own room upstairs, closing the studio door behind him for the last time. He had commenced, tho he knew it not, 'The Last Trek'!"



CUPID CROWNED WITH FLOWERS.
The First Oil Painting of Sir John Millais.
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

A Pen-Picture of Charles Lamb.—In a new edition of "The Essays of Elia," published in England, the Introduction is written by Augustin Birrell, himself a prince of essayists. The London *Academy* reprints from this Introduction the following tender tribute:

"Lamb, like his own child-angel, was 'to know weakness, and reliance, and the shadow of human imbecility.' He went with a lame gait. He used to get drunk somewhat too frequently. Let the fact be stated in all its deformity—he was too fond of gin-and-water. He once gave a lady the welcome assurance that he never got drunk twice in the same house. Failing all evidence to the contrary, we are bound to believe this to be true. It is a mitigating circumstance. Wordsworth's boundless self-conceit, Coleridge's maddening infirmity of purpose, Hazlitt's petulance, De Quincey's spitefulness, knew no such self-denying ordinance. Lamb was also a too inveterate punster, and sometimes, it may be, pushed a jest, or baited a bore, beyond the limits of becoming mirth. When we have said these things

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against Lamb we have said all. Pale Malice, speckled Jealousy, may now be invited to search the records of his life, to probe his motives, to read his private letters, to pry into his desk, to dissect his character. Baffled, beaten, and disappointed, they fall back. An occasional intoxication which hurt no one but himself, which blinded him to no duty, which led him into no extravagance, which in no way interfered with the soundness of his judgment, the charity of his heart, or the independence of his life, and a shower of bad puns—behold the faults of Elia! His virtues—noble, manly, gentle, are strewn over every page of his life, and may be read in every letter he ever wrote."

DECLINE OF THE NATURALISTIC NOVEL IN FRANCE.

M. EMILE ZOLA, when he published his "Roman Expérimental," announced his invincible faith in what he termed "the novel of the future," and declared that thenceforth nature and reality were alone to reign in literature. Fiction was to become scientific, and romance was to give place to "facts." Altho this was but twenty years ago, says a writer in the London *Speaker* (December 2), already the ascendency of naturalism is a thing of the past.

"M. Zola himself must be aware that hardly any of the books of fiction issued from the press in France during the last few years bear the typical features which should distinguish his much-praised novel of the future. Indeed, our novels of to-day have but few, very few, characteristics in common—not so much as a family likeness. Far from being all ruled by the principles of naturalism, the authors take their own temperament as their sole guide. Whereas M. France only wishes to philosophize, with amiable skepticism and learned irony, through a plot so thin that we sometimes lose its thread entirely, M. Bourget industriously works up those complicated intrigues which bring out his subtle (so subtle!) studies of psychology; M. Huysmans is a patient hunter after curios in the domain of rare sensations and forgotten art; M. Loti delights in the descriptions of far-off countries and of a sailor's life; and if we had time enough to view separately all the others, MM. Marcel, Prévost, Barrès, Theuriet, Marguerith, Rod, etc., each of them would exhibit the same independence in the endeavor to attain after his own way a purpose of his own. Whether their efforts are likely to meet some day in a general tendency, and they themselves should be regarded as the forerunners of a new movement, I can not, nor is it my object to, tell. This at least is evident, that they are at present the followers of no literary creed, and consequently we may safely maintain our assertion: naturalism has ceased to exist *as a school*.

"Its short career, however strange it may seem, when you remember that at one time it threatened to sweep everything away, can yet be accounted for. We must notice first of all that the novel is not the only field in which it lost its battle. It was in poetry and in painting that the reaction began, and there it went to the extreme, having now found its ultimate expression in a vague and unsubstantial symbolism—the very reverse of reality. Philosophy and criticism have followed; everywhere we find new tendencies at work. Of course it is hardly possible to ascribe to a mere coincidence the unanimity of the desertion which leaves the banner of naturalism helpless and forlorn. Even if many of the new tendencies could (as I think they can) be traced back to divers influences at home, or to the imitation of foreign models, the mere fact that these influences and these models were accepted is ample proof of a deep alteration in the public mind. Naturalism in its first stage, with Vigny, Gautier, Flaubert, Courbet, Renan, Taine, had been, whether consciously or not, a form of the general enthusiasm for science which welcomed the great discoveries of our century; the methods of observation so successfully applied to the study of the material world had been eagerly taken up by men of letters and artists alike; poets, historians, novelists, critics, philosophers, and painters had become the impersonal and impassive witnesses of things. So long as this enthusiasm did not subside, naturalism flourished. But our admiration is now more discreet; if we still look up to science with reverence, with gratitude and hope too, we no longer expect from it more than it can give. We know that, however far it may extend the area of our vision, we still remain encircled by an impenetrable wall of mysteries, and that all the discoveries which led us to a greater certainty about the actual and the concrete can but remove farther the fundamental problems of life, not solve them. As science failed to satisfy all our longings and inquiries, its claims to an undivided worship were found groundless, and men began to seek elsewhere a refuge for their disappointment. Some found it in skepticism, some in mysticism, others are still in quest. Mysticism and skepticism, together with the vagueness and melancholy they imply, are therefore momentarily the characteristics of our art and literature. If those characteristics appear with less evidence in the novel, tho they have undoubtedly stamped their mark on the novel also, we must not wonder; fiction, the most comprehensive and supple form of literature, is an almost unlimited field of experiments, and the pioneers of the reaction are still working there to discover the vein that shall best reward their labors and exactly suit their aspirations and their powers. At all events the old vein of naturalism has been forsaken there as well as anywhere else, and under the same general impulse."

THE POETS STILL AT WAR.

NEW and old names continue to appear on the poetical lists in England, and lances for or against the Boers are shivered by the combatants.

Mr. George Meredith expresses himself as follows (in the London *Chronicle*, November 16), leaving the impression that his verse as well as his prose sometimes needs disentangling:

AT THE CLOSE.

To Thee, dear God of Mercy, both appeal,
Who straightway sound the call to arms Thou know'st;
And that black spot in each embattled host,
Spring of the blood-stream, later wilt reveal;
Now is it red artillery and white steel:
'Till on a day will ring the victor's boast,
That 'tis Thy chosen towers uppermost,
Where Thy rejected grovels under heel.
So in all times of man's descent insane
To brute, did strength and craft combining strike,
Even as a God of Armies, his fell blow.
But at the close he entered Thy domain,
Dear God of Mercy, and if lion-like
He tore the fall'n, the Eternal was his Foe.

Thomas Hardy appears at the front again with the following poem in the London *Graphic*:

THE GOING OF THE BATTERY.

[November 2, 1899. Late at night, in rain and in darkness, the 73d Battery, R. F. A., left Dorchester Barracks for the war in South Africa, marching on foot to the railway station, where their guns were already entrained.]

WIVES' VOICES.

Rain came down drenchingly; but we unblenchingly
Trudged on beside them through mirk and through mire,
They stepping steadily—only too readily!—
Scarce as if stepping brought parting time nigher.

Great guns were gleaming there—living things seeming there—
Cloaked in their tarcloth, upnosed to the night;
Wheels wet and yellow from axle to felloe,
Throats blank of sound, but prophetic to sight.

Lamplight all drearily blinking and blearily
Lit our pale faces outstretched for one kiss,
While we stood prest to them, with a last quest to them
Not to court perils that honor could miss.

Some one said, "Nevermore will they come! Evermore
Are they now lost to us!" Oh, it was wrong!
Howsoe'er hard their ways, some Hand will guard their ways—
Bear them through safely—in brief time or long.

Yet—voices haunting us, daunting us, taunting us,
Hint in the night-time, when life-beats are low,
Other and graver things. . . . Hold we to braver things—
Wait we—in trust—what Time's fulness shall show.

The following unnamed and anonymous poem appears in *The Telephone* (September 28), a weekly paper published at Cape Town. A New York journal calls it the best poem yet inspired by the war:

Lay my rifle here beside me, set my Bible on my breast,
For a moment let the wailing bugles cease;
As the century is closing, I am going to my rest,
Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant go in peace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But loud through all the bugles rings a cadence in mine ear,
And on the winds my hopes of peace are strowed;
The winds that waft the voices that already I can hear—
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Yes, the redcoats are returning; I can hear the steady tramp,
After twenty years of waiting, lulled to sleep.
Since rank and file at Potchefstroom we hemmed them in their camp,
And cut them up at Bronkerspruit like sheep.
They shelled us at Ingogo, but we galloped into range,
And we shot the British gunners where they showed;
I guessed they would return to us—I knew the chance must change—
Hark! The rooi-baatje singing on the road!

But now from snow-swept Canada, from India's torrid plains,
From lone Australian outposts, hither led;
Obeying their command, as they heard the bugle's strains,
The men in brown have joined the men in red.
They come to find the colors at Majuba left and lost,
They come to pay us back the debt they owed;
And I hear new voices lifted, and I see strange colors tossed,
'Mid the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

The old, old faiths must falter; the old, old creeds must fail—
I hear it in that distant murmur low—
The old, old order changes, and 'tis vain for us to rail,
The great world does not want us—we must go.
And veld, and spruit, and kopje to the stranger will belong.
No more to trek before him we shall load;
Too well, too well I know it, for I hear it in the song
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Most notable by far of all recent poetical utterances is the poet laureate's poem published in the London *Times*. It is as follows:

THE OLD LAND AND THE NEW LAND.

I.

The Young Land cried, "I have borne it long,
But can suffer it no more;
I must end this endless inhuman wrong
Within hail of my own free shore.
So fling out the War-Flag's folds and let the righteous cannons roar."

II.

It was a quick rash word, for the strong Young Land
Is a land whose ways are peace;
It weareth no mail, and its keels are manned
With cotton, and corn, and fleece,
While lands there are that are cased in steel, and whose war-hammers never cease.

III.

And these, when they saw the Young Land gird
Its loins to redress the wrong,
Whispered one to the other, "Its heart is stirred,
But its hosts are an undrilled throng,
And its bolts yet to forge, so quick let us strike before that it grows too strong."

IV.

And they said to the Old Land, "Surely you
Will help us to foil its claim?
It waxeth in strength, as striplings do,
And it girds at its parent's name.
Take heed lest its overweening growth overshadow your fading fame."

V.

Then the Old Land said, "Youth is strong and quick,
And Wisdom is strong but mild,
And blood than water is yet more thick,
And this Young Land is my child.
I am proud, not jealous, to watch it grow." Thus the Old Land spoke and smiled.

VI.

"And look you," it said, "at the Young Land strike
For Freedom and Freedom's growth;
And that makes 'twixt us twain tho unsigned by hand,
A bond strong as lovers' troth.
So 'ware what you do, for, if you strike, you will strike not one, but both."

VII.

Then they fretted and chafed; for, tho shod in steel,
Their war-tread stops at the shore,
While the Old Land's breath is the salt sea gale,
And its music the wave-winds roar.
Then they hated the Young Land's youth and strength, but they hated the Old Land more.

VIII.

Now the Old Land, in turn, for Freedom's Cause
Speeds her sons to the Southern zone,
They shout, "Let us clip the Lion's claws,
That Lion that lives alone;
And harry her lair, and spear her cubs, and sit on the Lion's throne."

IX.

And the Young Land laughs. "With her coursers fleet,
I guess she's a match for you all:
She has saddled the sea, and more firm her seat
Than yours, that would ride for a fall.
If you put all your fighting force afield, and charged at her watery wall."

X.

"But if ever, hemmed in by a world of foes,
Her sinews were sorely tried,
By the self-same blood in our veins that flows,
You would find me at her side,
So long as she strikes for the Cause for which her sons and my sons have died."

XI.

Now thus let it be until wrong shall end,
This bond strong as lover's troth,
Twixt Old Land and Young Land, to defend
Man's freedom, and freedom's growth,
So if any should band against either now, they will meet, not one, but both.

The Oldest Printed Book.—Just at the present time, when preparations are being made to celebrate in Mayence, on a grand scale and with international cooperation, the five hundredth birthday of Gutenberg, the question as to which was the first book printed has aroused a lively interest among littérateurs, because of the appearance of a new claimant for this honor. This new claimant is a *Missale speciale* in the possession of the Antiquarian Book Concern of Rosenthal in Munich, which leading literary specialists, among them Drs. Falk, Stein, and Hupp, declare for typographical reasons to be the oldest printed book extant and to antedate even the famous Gutenberg Psalter of 1457. Recently the leading French authority on liturgics, Misset, examined this work and reached the conclusion that for liturgical and historical reasons it must have been older even than the forty-two-line Bible of Gutenberg, *i.e.*, the oldest edition, credited to 1450. The title of his monograph on the subject is "Le premier livre imprimé connu: Un missel spécial de Constance, œuvre de Gutenberg, avant 1450. Paris, 1899, Librairie Honoré Champion." This title indicates the author's conclusions, namely, that the Missale of Rosenthal is an extract from the famous Constance Missale, and must have been printed even before 1450.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE new "Cambridge edition" of Keats is unique in the fact that it contains in one volume all the letters of the poet as well as his complete poetical works. The volume contains also a photogravure from Lever's painting of Keats, and a vignette from the portrait in the National Gallery, London, together with a biographical sketch by the editor, Horace E. Scudder, notes, bibliography, and indexes.

THE death of Mr. Daniel S. Ford, the proprietor of *The Youth's Companion*, removes one of the leading newspaper publishers of the time. The almost unexampled success of that paper was due to his remarkable business ability. From an insignificant journal, it became one of the most prominent and profitable papers in the United States, and has for more than a generation brought pleasure and profit to the various members of the family.

"TIES," an English adaptation of Paul Hervieu's play "Les Tenailles," the second of the series of "modern dramas" undertaken by Mr. John Blair, was produced at the Carnegie Lyceum before the usual large and distinguished audience. It is a problem play touching in a serious spirit the subject of domestic unhappiness and divorce, and the teaching appears to be that the continuance of a loveless marriage such as that depicted in the drama is not only a personal degradation but a sin against the social fabric. The work of the principal actor is spoken of by the leading dramatic critics as good, tho the choice of the play is criticized as hardly one of sufficient interest for such a dramatic series.

MR. WILLIAM L. ALDEN writes that the breaking out of the war is bad for the winter book trade in London. He says (in the New York *Times*): "The war promises to last for some time, and people will read newspapers rather than novels so long as it does last. There are two writers, however, who will benefit by the war. Kipling's books will sell more rapidly than ever, because he is so thoroughly identified with British patriotism and imperial supremacy. Mr. Rider Haggard's African novels will also have a new lease of life. His "Jess," which is in many respects the best book he ever wrote, deals directly with the Boers and their hatred of England. A new edition of "Jess" may be looked for at once, and its sale will probably be larger than it was when the book was first published."

A CURIOUS operation in literary surgery has lately been performed in England, and it is believed that the patient will recover. The subject was "The Heavenly Twins." Mme. Sarah Grand, at the request of many of her readers, cut from the narrative the striking story of "Israfil" and "Diabolus," and has issued it through a London publisher as a distinct book. This operation is not wholly unparalleled in literary history. The separate publication of the papers in *The Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley will be recalled by every one. The New Shakespeare Society in England also published some years ago the play of "Marina," made up of the genuine Shakespearian portions of "Pericles," which constitute a drama within a drama and make a complete story of themselves.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DOES ABSOLUTE TRUTH EXIST?

ABSOLUTE truth should not exist for the scientific mind. So says Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University. In his presidential address before the Physical Society of America (New York, October 28), just published in *Science*, he cautions his hearers against supposing that there are such things as perfect truth and perfect error. Instead of these, he says, we should have a continuously graded scale of probability, and our belief in any statement will move up and down this scale as new evidence is adduced for or against it, rarely remaining in one place long, and never reaching the extreme top or bottom. Says Professor Rowland:

"The facts and theories of our science are so much more certain than those of history, of the testimony of ordinary people on which the facts of ordinary history or of legal evidence rest, or of the value of medicines to which we trust when we are ill, indeed to the whole fabric of supposed truth by which an ordinary person guides his belief and the actions of his life, that it may seem ominous and strange if what I have said of the imperfections of the knowledge of physics is correct. How shall we regulate our minds with respect to it? There is only one way that I know of, and that is to avoid the discontinuity of the ordinary, indeed the so-called cultivated legal mind. There is no such thing as absolute truth and absolute falsehood. The scientific mind should never recognize the perfect truth or the perfect falsehood of any supposed theory or observation. It should carefully weigh the chances of truth and error, and grade each in its proper position along the line joining absolute truth and absolute error.

"The ordinary crude mind has only two compartments, one for truth and one for error; indeed, the contents of the two compartments are sadly mixed in most cases; the ideal scientific mind, however, has an infinite number. Each theory or law is in its proper compartment, indicating the probability of its truth. As a new fact arrives, the scientist changes it from one compartment to another, so as, if possible, to always keep it in its proper relation to truth and error. Thus the fluid nature of electricity was once in a compartment near the truth. Faraday's and Maxwell's researches have now caused us to move it to a compartment nearly up to that of absolute error.

"So the law of gravitation within planetary distances is far toward absolute truth, but may still need amending before it is advanced farther in that direction.

"The ideal scientific mind, therefore, must always be held in a state of balance which the slightest new evidence may change in one direction or another. It is in a constant state of skepticism, knowing full well that nothing is certain. It is above all an agnostic with respect to all facts and theories of science as well as to all other so-called beliefs and theories."

Professor Rowland hastens to caution his hearers against unwarranted deductions from these statements. He does not mean, he says, that we need not guide our lives by the approach to knowledge that we possess. There are probably rigid natural laws, altho we can not get at them exactly; we can make these our slaves or we may be crushed by them. We must act according to our lights, and, if these are incorrect, we must suffer. On the closeness of our approach to knowledge, therefore, depend our own welfare and that of all our fellow creatures. The moral of all this, thinks Professor Rowland, is that we should bend all our energies to getting a closer and closer approximation to scientific truth by means of experiment. He adds:

"The aims of the physicist, however, are in part purely intellectual; he strives to understand the universe on account of the intellectual pleasure derived from the pursuit, but he is upheld in it by the knowledge that the study of nature's secrets is the ordained method by which the greatest good and happiness shall finally come to the human race.

"Where, then, are the great laboratories of research in this city, in this country, nay, in the world? We see a few miserable structures here and there occupied by a few starving professors who are nobly striving to do the best with the feeble means at their disposal. But where in the world is the institute of pure research in any department of science with an income of $100,000,000 per year? Where can the discoverer in pure science earn more than the wages of a day laborer or cook? But $100,000,000 per year is but the price of an army or of a navy designed to kill other people. Just think of it, that one per cent. of this sum seems to most people too great to save our children and descendants from misery and even death!"

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

IT is asserted that of patents taken out by women during the past five years fully 75 per cent. are yielding profitable returns. This statement is made in *The Patent Record* (Washington, December), which goes on to say that many patents nowadays are the results of observation in some store or mill where a woman employee sees room for improvement in a piece of machinery or a business method. Says *The Patent Record:*

"Much of woman's present activity in inventions is ascribed to the better educational facilities now obtainable. The college standard in high and popular courses in sloid and manual training have taught women to use their hands as well as brains. Notwithstanding this, a large proportion of the more successful women inventors are those who have had only medium or limited educational advantages, but have been daily toilers in the various lines of industry. A Rhode Island woman invented an improved buttonhole-cutting machine that measures the distance between the buttonholes automatically, with much profit and convenience to garment-makers. A lock with three thousand combinations is a woman's invention; also a letter-box for the outside of homes that shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an invention now in constant use. A woman has just perfected a valuable apparatus for removing wool from skins by electricity, showing that women are quick to adopt the modern facilities of the age to practical purpose. . . .

"The Northwest, the Middle, and the Eastern States have produced the most active women inventors. The South has yielded the fewest number, but the Southern women who have entered the field at all have been financially successful. Two important aids to agriculture were the invention of an Alabama woman. A workingwoman in North Carolina succeeded with a culinary invention. A Florida matron patented a useful car-heating apparatus. A Texas woman invented a novel folding tent and another Southern woman a finger-exercising device, of value to musicians. A Western widow patented a method of desulfurizing ores; another invented a composition solder of use to metal workers.

"A number of women school-teachers are successful inventors, and have patented educational systems and devices, also kindergarten implements, erasers, school-bags, and book-rests. Women from the small towns in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Illinois have been prolific in inventing household conveniences, washing and cleaning apparatus, facilities for sanitation, garment bindings, shields, fastenings, and dress improvements. New England women have brought out attachments and improvements that have to do with saddles, harness, and vehicles; also the needs of barn and garden. They have invented butter-workers, plumbing appliances, brushes for cleaning, and fire-kindling compositions, toys, games, puzzles, and amusement knick-knacks. A considerable proportion of the fakirs' goods, novelties, and trick pastimes sold on the streets originated by women. They sell the patent right promptly to the proprietors of news agencies, who include such small gear in their stationers' and confectioners' supplies. A fair proportion of the specialty goods inventors and makers are women. Many whose trade-marks are registered at the Patent Office have made fortunes, either through shrewdness in putting their wares on the market or because of the article's worth. These inventions include patent medicines, complexion soaps and wafers, hair ointments and restorers, and an infinity of health and toilet knick-knacks found at the drug-shops."

The career of the American woman as an inventor dates, we are told, from 1809, when a patent was taken out by Mrs. Mary

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kies for weaving straw with silk or thread. From this time till 1834 only fifteen patents were granted to women. In the next twenty-five years thirty-five patents were granted, and it was not until after the Civil War that there was any marked increase in the number of women inventors. *The Patent Record* states that one hundred and fifty-two models of women's inventions were exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition, and that since then the Patent Office has had a specially classified list of women's inventions prepared for public inspection.

HAS THE NERVE-CELL A MEMORY?

WE are wont to regard memory as attaching only to the great assemblage of cells that we call our brain. M. J. Renaut, who writes on the subject for the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 9), believes that it is also a function of the individual nerve-cell or neuron, and that each cell not only remembers, but is conscious of its memory, and exercises a separate physical control over its share of the bodily functions. Says M. Renaut:

"The special characteristic of the neuron is that it is a sensitive cell that remembers; that is to say, every impression received determines an imprint of such a nature, and so perfectly characteristic, that it remains and is not effaced by the superposition of new impressions, which act on the neuron, each on its own account, in the same fashion. It is like a sensitized plate, which, receiving a throng of successive images, should keep them superposed, but nevertheless distinct, and should be at the same time capable indefinitely of developing at will any desired one of them for an instant. This occurs under the influence of impressions identical or of the same order with that which determined the primary imprint, but which need not be so vivid, and which may continue to be effective even after indefinite repetition. These place the neuron at once in the functional attitude that the first excitation was able to produce only with considerable labor. Now these are precisely the conditions of an elementary memory, in which the conservation of certain states, and their reproduction, are so easy that if we regard the process only superficially it appears to be spontaneous."

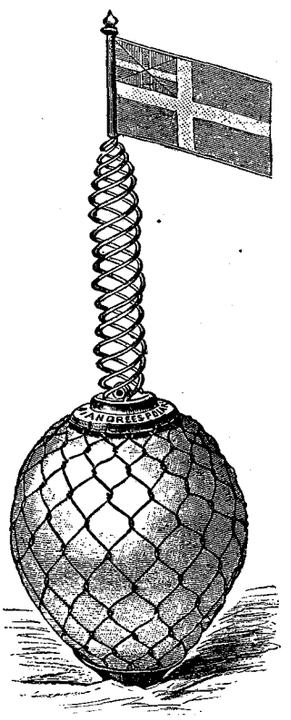
The play of the nerve-cells becomes known to us, the author goes on to say, only by the results of their mutual association. Consciousness and what have been called "mental faculties" have nothing to do with an act, he says. A nerve-cell receives an impression, either directly or through other cells; it finally reflects this impression to a motor neuron that causes muscular contraction. It is as purely mechanical as when we turn on an electric light. But the nerve-cell has memory; the muscle has not. The muscle-cell contracts in the same manner at the hundredth excitation (fatigue excluded) as at the first. The nerve-cell can be educated, because of its "cellular memory," and the contraction becomes easier to it at each repetition. To quote again:

"It is because the nerve-cells have memory that they regulate to correspond with their harmonic associations all the interior and general movements of the organism. The organic memory, as philosophers have understood it since the beautiful investigations of M. Ribot, is naught but the resultant of the individual cellular memories of our innumerable nerve-cells, and I can demonstrate that the reflex, that fundamental and most simple form of organic memory, is only the result of an anatomical arrangement reduced to a pure mechanism, as some have believed. I am also of those who assert that reflex action is the product of a specific hereditary memory, which has been laboriously acquired by our precursors in the race, then rendered organic by numberless repetitions, and finally fixed as a characteristic of the species. Such, at the outset, are complex acts like leaping or dancing, which, calculated, regulated, and acquired at first by mental action, have fallen into the domain of unconscious nerve action and have become automatic. Such also is the repetition of the multiplication table. If we say '6 times 6 is 36,' it is because of a theorem that we know it, and by the play of reflex action that we say it. But all this has been sufficiently studied out, and is so well understood that I need not dwell on it longer."

Having endowed the cell with memory, the author next proceeds to inquire whether it possesses consciousness. Is the cell conscious that it has a cellular memory? M. Renaut believes that it is. He cites the case of a man whose arm has been amputated, and who yet believes that he feels with the lost member. When the stump is touched he thinks at first that the sensation proceeds from the fingers, which no longer exist. This would not be the case, thinks the writer, if the cells were mere automatons. They remember that their function was formerly to pass on a sensation from the fingers, and they are deceived into thinking that they are still doing it. They therefore send a wrong message to the brain. This is just what we should expect from entities with memories and with consciousness of those memories. The neurons alone, says M. Renaut, know what they do and what is expected of them in the organism. They carry on hosts of organic processes and do not bother the brain—the great central ganglion—about it at all. If the regulative action of the neuron ceases for a single instant, all is changed, the anatomical elements revolt, and there is a state of disease. This, M. Renault believes, is the true theory of the nerve-cell and the one that most nearly represents the results of modern advanced investigation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

THE discovery of one of the buoys belonging to the Andrée expedition has been noted by the daily press. We are reminded by *Ueber Land und Meer* (as condensed in *The Scientific Supplement*) that twelve of these buoys were taken with the expedition, each one consisting of a cork balloon painted with the Swedish colors (yellow and blue) and covered with a network of strong copper wire ending below in a spike:



THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

"In the upper end of the balloon there was an opening in which was secured a cylinder, that was closed at the lower end by means of a rubber packing and at the upper end screwed in the copper plate to which the netting was secured. On the plate the inscription 'Andrée's Polar Expedition 1896 Nr . . .' was engraved. The inscription was dated 1896, the year for which the expedition was first planned, and was not altered altho Andrée really started in 1897. The iron cylinder was designed to carry communications in writing. From the cylinder, which projects beyond the plate, extends a strong spiral iron wire, that terminates in a Swedish flag made of sheet iron. This arrangement is very practical, for if the buoy is thrown into the water it will always fall with the copper spike down, and if it falls on the ground or on ice, the spike will bore in so that the flag will always be uppermost. The buoy which was found is 12.5 inches long, and has been declared by several experts who met in Stockholm on October 1 to be the so-called 'North Pole buoy'; that is, the buoy Andrée was to have thrown out after the North Pole

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had been passed. Captain Svedenborg, who has had experience in balloon ascensions, explained that the hooks seem not to have been fastened on the eyes, and that consequently the buoy was not let down by means of lines. The buoy was opened. The copper network was cut off at its lower edge, whereupon sea sand fell out; and when the copper spike with the copper tube secured thereto was taken out, the latter held some water—and the tube was sawed off. In the lower part they found a rubber stopper on which was some gravel. On the inner side of the tube there was a paper-like lining which the microscop showed to be a sort of seaweed. Professor Nathorst explained that the buoy could not have traveled from the Pole to King Charles Land. Svedenborg thought the buoy had been thrown out empty, and Professor Montelius maintained that it had not been proved that the buoy was thrown out empty."

Nansen thinks that the finding of the buoy is a bad sign, and believes that the evidence is that it was thrown out as ballast rather than as a means of communication. He thinks that the buoy was thrown our near Franz Josef Land.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INVENTORS seem nowadays to have entered a competition to see who shall devise the greatest number of applications of electric space-signaling. Among those recently reported in the daily press is the invention of A. F. Hamilton for facilitating approach to the harbor of Halifax, N. S. *The Electrical World* reports that the apparatus consists of "what may be called an electrical buoy on which is a bell connected with the land by means of a submarine cable. In addition to the bell, the buoy is intended to hold a Marconi transmitter from which signals may be sent from land to a distance of four or five miles." All vessels having suitable receivers can thus be readily warned of danger as they approach the coast, and can also ascertain their exact situation by paying due heed to the signals transmitted. Other applications of wireless-signaling systems are thus noted in the same paper:

"In a despatch from Chicago, under the head of 'Marconi Tests Are Outdone,' an account is given of tests of a wireless telegraphy by Prof. W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier, of Milwaukee. What these gentlemen accomplished, according to the information at hand, is this: 'They succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made, when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This probably is the most severe test ever given wireless telegraphy. A third test was made, in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room.' The professor claims that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi, and that an instrument can be constructed to be carried on horseback. Other information tells of another system of wireless telegraphy tested at Lexington, Ky., by Prof. G. R. Sturtevant. The system, Professor Sturtevant says, possesses qualities superior to Marconi's system, in that instead of transmitting in waves which travel in every direction sent, the messages are sent in parallel lines in two directions, and can not therefore be taken indiscriminately by persons not intended to receive them. The system, he says, originated in England."

In an article on the applications of kites to this form of signaling, *Electricity* says:

"Of the various kite experimenters of recent date none have investigated the subject as carefully or as thoroughly as Mr. William A. Eddy. In studying the workings of the Marconi wireless telegraphy, Mr. Eddy is said to have come to the conclusion that a kite wire would be far better adapted to catching electrical oscillations in the atmosphere than Marconi's wires attached to poles driven in the ground.

"Mr. Eddy is furthermore of the opinion that if the two vertical points of sending and reception extend high enough into the air, enough electricity will be obtained from the atmosphere, even in a clear sky, to do away with the batteries now made use of. Whether Mr. Eddy is correct in his surmise can of course only be determined by experimenting, and it is along this and kindred lines that he has been working of late. Among other things he has devised a sparking apparatus which, when attached to a kite and sent up four or five hundred feet, can be made to emit sparks by means of atmospheric electricity, at one-second intervals, or much more rapidly if desired, and in this way Mr. Eddy believes war signaling aloft could be carried on."

TEMPERATURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

ONE of the most striking facts in physiology is the uniformity of our bodily temperature. No matter what the extremes of atmospheric heat or cold may be, the temperature of the interior of the human organism rarely varies more than a few degrees. According to M. François Stepinski, who writes on the subject in *La Science Française* (Paris, December 1), the temperature of man may vary slightly during health, but within such narrow limits that we may say that in the ordinary conditions of life the average temperature of the healthy man is 98° Fahr. Variations above or below this do not exceed, in temperate climates, 2° to 3° Fahr. This variation may, however, be increased a little under certain circumstances. Says M. Stepinski:

"All conditions being the same, the normal physiologic temperature is not equal in all individuals; but, unfortunately, we have no very exact data on this point. Differences of a few degrees have been noted, and it may be imagined how useful it would be for the practising physician to know the mean normal temperature of his patient. According to some authorities, there are persons who have a low normal temperature, just as there are those who have a low pulse-rate, without counting children, with whom a slight lowering of mean temperature is frequent, but which always occurs after an accident.

"Every one knows that there are regular variations of bodily temperature during the day, and it is the same during the night. It has long been asserted that there are in the daily curve two maxima and two minima; but Charles Richet has shown that the central temperature goes through a very regular cycle, with a maximum at 5 to 6 P.M. and a minimum at 4 to 7 A.M. But it should be said that this curve is modified by motion, by work, and by feeding, which cause it to rise higher; and by sleep, rest, and hunger, which make it fall. It should be added that with persons who work at night the nocturnal curve is very similar to that of the day. . . . . .

"The influence of age is not so great as is sometimes supposed. Evidently, after a few minutes of life, the new-born infant loses 2° to 3° [3° to 5° Fahr.], for we know that it quickly loses heat, and that it is necessary to protect it at this time. But ordinarily the temperature becomes normal again on the following day; only with feeble children does it remain low. With old persons, the temperature is often that of the adult.

"In regard to sex, experiments are too few to give very certain results. Perhaps there is a slight difference in favor of the female sex; but, to make up for this, women resist cold less than the male sex. . . . As to race, according to numerous observers, men of different races, placed in the same climates, have sensibly the same temperature as soon as acclimation has taken place."

The effect of climate and season on bodily temperature, which is next considered by M. Stepinski, depends, he tells us, on humidity as well as on heat and cold. Very hot weather raises the temperature slightly. Likewise, when we pass from a hot to a cold climate, a noticeable decrease in temperature takes place; but it is less rapid than the corresponding rise when a cold country is left for a warm one. The difference may amount to two or three degrees, but the abnormal temperature ceases

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when the person becomes acclimated. If the surrounding medium is heated artificially, as in a Turkish bath, the bodily temperature rises quickly at first for several degrees; but a reaction takes place, and, owing to the evaporation of the perspiration, the temperature falls again. If the humidity is so great as to prevent this evaporation, there is grave danger of overheating. The inverse action, of course, takes place in a cold bath. To quote again:

"Feeding raises the temperature slightly, and thus after breakfast there is a rise of several tenths of a degree. The same often occurs after the evening meal; but, curiously enough, there is sometimes no effect at all. . . . The quality of the food must, of course, be taken into account. The thermogenic action of coffee, tea, and small doses of alcohol is well known, as well as that of coca and of certain medicaments known as stimulants.

"Physical labor and brainwork augment the temperature manifestly; the latter rarely raises it more than 0.6 of a degree [1.1° Fahr.], but the former has a much greater effect. Pathology confirms the data of physiology in this regard, for we know that the maladies where the temperature is raised most (tetanus, etc.) are those in which muscular contraction plays the greatest part. Finally, rest and sleep cause a slight diminution of normal temperature."

So much for the average central temperature of the body; but the author reminds us that the local temperature is quite a different thing. According to Gavasset, the temperature of the body increases from the skin inward, and from the extremities toward the trunk. The skin temperature may vary in a few hours by four to twelve degrees Fahrenheit, but the average remains pretty constant. The local temperature depends on nearly the same conditions as the central temperature. A curious phenomenon is the difference of temperature often observed in hysterical persons between the two sides of the body. This, however, the author reminds us, trenches on the subject of pathology, which he reserves for another article.—*Translation and Condensation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE X RAYS.

IT has been for some time a fact familiar to scientific men that certain substances are able to give off continuously rays that resemble Roentgen radiation in many particulars, especially in their ability to traverse many substances opaque to ordinary light and to impress an image on a photographic plate. Substances giving off these rays in unusually large quantities have lately been discovered, and it is now asserted that they are more convenient and economical for surgical investigation than the X rays. This announcement is made by Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently gave an exhibition in Philadelphia of the powers of one of the newly discovered substances—radium. We quote from the editorial column of the New York *Tribune* (December 17) a review of the facts that have led up to this assertion of the Philadelphia professor. It says:

"The investigations of M. and Mme. Curie, which resulted in the finding of radium, began early in 1898, if not before, and were doubtless stimulated, if not suggested, by the Bavarian professor's brilliant achievement. Roentgen's work naturally called to mind the observations of Becquerel, that uranium and its salts exerted a very feeble photographic influence. By experimenting with pitchblende, the mineral from which uranium is obtained commercially, M. and Mme. Curie found that the former yielded the same effect much more conspicuously. This led them to suspect that they were on the track of a new element. They even went so far as to name it provisionally, altho much difficulty was experienced in separating it from the substances with which it was associated. Just before the close of the year, with the cooperation of M. Bemont, they obtained indications of still another new element. The first they called 'polonium' and the second 'radium.' Polonium is believed to surpass uranium and its salts in emissive power five hundredfold, but Professor Barker estimates the efficiency of radium at one hundred thousand times that of uranium. For this reason, and because of its comparative cheapness and simplicity, the second of the Curies' discoveries seems destined to replace the costly and complicated X-ray apparatus in the realm of surgery."

The curious thing about the radiation from radium and similar substances is that it appears like a spontaneous generation of energy. That it is really so, no physicist believes; but no adequate explanation of the way in which the rays arise has yet been found. Be this as it may, it is certainly convenient to possess a source of the rays that is not dependent for its action on any ordinary transformation of energy, as is the Crookes tube by whose means Roentgen rays are produced.

A NEW CURE FOR ANEMIA?

WHAT is described in the newspaper headlines as a new "elixir of life" is reported from the Pasteur Institute of Paris. No official report has been made by the discoverer, Professor Metchnikoff, but a representative of the London *Morning Post* sends to that paper a description, which has been cabled to American dailies. This "elixir of life" is described as a series of serums which arrest decay of the tissues of the different organs by reinforcing the phagocytes (white corpuscles) in their attack upon disease germs. The different serums in the series are specifics for different organs, and "an entire section" of the Institute, it is said, is now at work to find the specific of each organ, and "extraordinary results" have already been obtained. *The Morning Post's* account of the discovery is as follows:

"M. Bordet, one of the professor's pupils in 1898, published the results of a curious experiment, which consisted of injecting the blood of a rabbit into a guinea-pig. Later he injected the blood of this guinea-pig into a rabbit, and the latter died. Professor Metchnikoff sought the causes of the phenomenon, and was soon convinced that the blood of the guinea-pig, injected into a rabbit or other vertebrate animal, elaborates the poison that weakens the red globules of the blood and makes them the prey of the phagocytes.

"Starting from the fact that the poison elaborated in the guinea-pig is fatal in large doses, Professor Metchnikoff argued that the action in small doses must be stimulating. On this is based the action of all medicines, such as strychnin and arsenic.

"He therefore began to inject into rabbits feeble solutions of previously injected guinea-pig's blood. A cubic millimeter of the blood of the rabbits thus treated contained before the injections 3,000,000 red globules. In three or four days the number increased to 8,000,000."

The Philadelphia *Press* has an intelligent editorial on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

"The latest discovery of Professor Metchnikoff seems to be some variation of the older phagocytosis process [developed years ago by the professor]. He believes he can, in the case of localized diseases, so stimulate the blood corpuscles by means of special lymphs that they will overcome the poisonous influences in the tissues and bring them back to a normal condition. It may be said modern medicine does this in part to-day through general if not specific remedies. But Professor Metchnikoff is reported to go further, and by a stimulation of the cells in old age is able to restore the more active functions of the blood with the consequent improvement of tissue and a longer lease on life. In other words, just as the blood can be made to resist the attack of the diphtheritic germs by the use of antitoxins, so by Professor Metchnikoff's new serums it resists the decay of the tissues and rebuilds them as they weaken under the assault of years."

PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW'S Jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his tenure of office as Professor Ordinarius—was recently celebrated at the University of Berlin, says *Science*, December 22. "In the hall of the Pathological Museum (Virchow's own creation) the Senate of the University, its rector, Professor Fuchs, at their head, assembled to greet their revered and honored colleague, and to present an illuminated and illustrated address, the text of which had been written by Professor Waldeyer. In it Virchow's wonderful many sidedness, and his achievements as scientist, archeologist, and politician, were recounted in glowing terms."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SELF-CREMATION OF BUDDHISTIC MONKS.

ONE of the striking features of Buddhism is its monastic system. The spirit of its monks and nuns is seen in the custom of self-cremation to which, in their religious zeal, they resort in order to influence the people. The English traveler, Max Gowan, has been privileged to witness this evidence of their zeal, and on the basis of his account, the *Germania*, of Milwaukee, brings out the following details:

It is known that the Buddhistic monks or bonzes, in order to move the hearts of their coreligionists, will inflict the severest bodily chastisement upon themselves and even mutilate their members. Their fanatical zeal and their desire to enter into the bliss of the Nirvana at times drive them even to suicide. On the island of Patu is found a high cliff from which those priests and monks who are ambitious to attain the holiness of Buddha hurl themselves into death. This place is called "the abyss of the goddess of mercy." Others seek to secure the same end by ascending a funeral pyre which they set on fire with their own hands. The bonzes usually come from the lowest ranks of the people; many of them enter the ranks of monks in order to lead a lazy life; they are content to leave the active world in order to enjoy the ease of the monasteries. The majority of the bonzes consist of men who become clerics against their will. As children of poor families, they are sold into the monasteries to be educated for the priesthood. Sometimes, however, Chinamen enter the order, and these are the ones who, as a rule, furnish the candidates for self-cremation. Gowan reports that on one occasion a mendicant monk, who was traveling through a province collecting money for the erection of a new monastery, announced that he would cremate himself, as other means of persuading the people to be liberal and charitable had failed. Those who had refused to contribute to the monastery were liberal in their contributions for the cremation, more wood and rosin being given than would have been needed to burn up all the monks and nuns of the whole cloister. The committee in charge of the ceremony refused to make use of the offer of rockets and other means of securing a pyrotechnic display, and confined themselves to placing several packages of ordinary powder in the clothing and armpits of the monk, with the evident purpose of shortening the ordeal. An English missionary tried to dissuade the monk from this act of self-immolation, but in vain. Then the political authorities interfered and forbade the deed. The monk was so unhappy over this refusal that he threw himself on the pile of wood and was afterward found there dead.

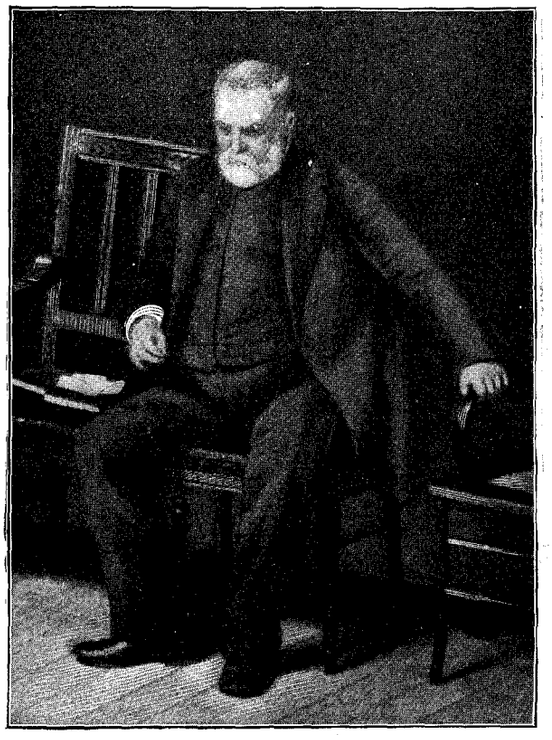
The coolness and utter contempt of suffering and death which often accompanies self-cremation almost surpasses belief. Several years ago announcement was made that on a certain day a young priest from the cloister of "the Mount of the Spirits" would burn himself alive. The faithful of both sexes who desired to attend the ceremony were urged to be present in good time, and were asked not to forget to bring something along as a gift to the zealous ecclesiast. When the multitude arrived at the cloister, another bonze, jealous of the attention and gifts secured by his colleague, declared that he too would burn himself alive and hastened to make his preparations. Two piles of wood were erected, one on each side of the temple, so that those who could not get a good view of the one ceremony could do so of the second. During the hours preceding the ceremony, the candidates for death were surrounded by their relatives and friends and a curious crowd of outsiders who had come to ask of them their influence in the world above. Magnanimously both promised to aid all in their power, permitted themselves to be venerated as true Buddhas, and thereby increased the finances of the cloister materially. Finally, the hour had come. Slowly they passed between kneeling crowds, and then, chanting and singing, took their positions. The first of the two ascended the pile, erected in the shape of a tent, and lighted it with his own hands, using an ordinary match. The multitude could, through the door and the openings of the tent, watch every stage in the cremation. Until the flames and smoke made it impossible any longer to behold the monk, he could be seen in the flames, singing a sacred hymn and beating the time with a skull carved out of wood.

An hour later the second candidate for death made his début. He had closely watched his predecessor and coolly entered his own tent of death, and passed through the ordeal as the other. The ashes and bones of the two were carefully gathered and deposited in the cloister of Wen-Chao, where they are preserved as sacred relics.

Women, too, in their religious devotion, cremate themselves, altho their favorite way of seeking death for the cause is to hurl themselves into some sea or river and drown. No other type of religion on earth produces such exhibitions of fanaticism as are produced by Buddhism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. MOODY.

THE death of Mr. Dwight L. Moody on December 22 is naturally regarded by the religious journals as an event of profound interest to the whole Christian world. There is little diversity in the views taken of his great evangelistic labors and



A PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. MOODY DURING A SERVICE LAST SUMMER AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

of his success as a religious preacher, whose chief gift was to arouse the moral consciousness of men hitherto unawakened upon the spiritual side. *The Outlook* (undenom., December 30) comments on the fact that while there is a mysterious inclination in all schools to judge religious teachers by their theological opinions, we all judge Mr. Moody rather by Christ's standard, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It says:

"Mr. Moody was a religious preacher, not a theological teacher; and the character of his work is to be measured, not by its theological structure, but by its religious power. The difference ought to be as self-evident as it is simple. The theological questions are such as these: What was the nature of the influence exerted by the Spirit of God on the minds of the writers of the Bible? What is the relation of Jesus Christ to the Infinite and Eternal Ruler of the universe? How do the life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ effect a saving influence on the character and destiny of mankind? The religious questions are: How can I best use the Bible to make better men and women? What is Jesus Christ to me, and what can He be to my fellow men? What can I do to make available to myself the influence of His life and character in securing a purer character and a diviner life for myself and for those about me?

"Mr. Moody's theology was to the last the theology which pre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vailed in the New England orthodox churches in the first decade of the present half-century. The old Calvinism had passed away, shattered beyond hope of restoration by the preaching of Lyman Beecher and Charles G. Finney, and by the commentaries of Albert Barnes, which were in every religious household. The new theology, born of the evolution philosophy, had not yet found entrance into the churches of the Puritans; is not, indeed, even as yet formulated in its avowed philosophies. Bushnell's theology was still under the ban; Henry Ward Beecher had not yet become a theologian—he had been too busy, first as a revivalist, then as a moral reformer, to study philosophy, and was infusing a new moral and religious life into the old channels of theological thought. . . . It would be difficult to name any man in the present half-century who has done so much [as Mr. Moody] to give the power of spiritual vision to men who having eyes saw not and having ears heard not, to give hope to men who were living in a dull despair or an even more fatally dull self-content, and to give that love which is righteousness and that righteousness which is love to men who were before unqualifiedly egotistical and selfish. With him the theology was never an end, always an instrument. If any liberal is inclined to criticize his theology, let him consider well with himself whether he is doing as good work for humanity with his more modern and, let us say, better instruments. . . . . .

"He was the last of that school of evangelists in which his predecessors were Whitefield, Finney, Nettleton. His methods can not in our time be successfully imitated by another. But so long as the Church holds to this ancient faith in a divine Helper and Savior, and to its right to pronounce with authority, spiritual not ecclesiastical, the absolution and remission of sins, so long, tho by new voices and in new methods, it will surprise and perplex journalists, historians, and philosophers by the power of the Glad Tidings of Christ, of which Dwight L. Moody was so illustrious a herald."

The Independent (undenom., December 28) says of him:

"He was a thorough conservative in his study of the Bible, and had no faith in the higher criticism, altho he had tolerance for those who believed in it. He was a believer in Premillenarianism, but was careful in preaching not to disturb his hearers with it. Many stories are told of his faith in persuading men of wealth to give money to carry on his work. He had to raise $200,000 a year to carry on the Northfield schools and the work in Chicago. He was a very lovable man, a keen judge of human nature, remarkable for his common sense, and for the directness and fervency and simplicity of his appeals. No other evangelist of the time has done such a work, and that, too, without arousing any criticism. The people have all believed in him, even those of different faith or of no faith at all."

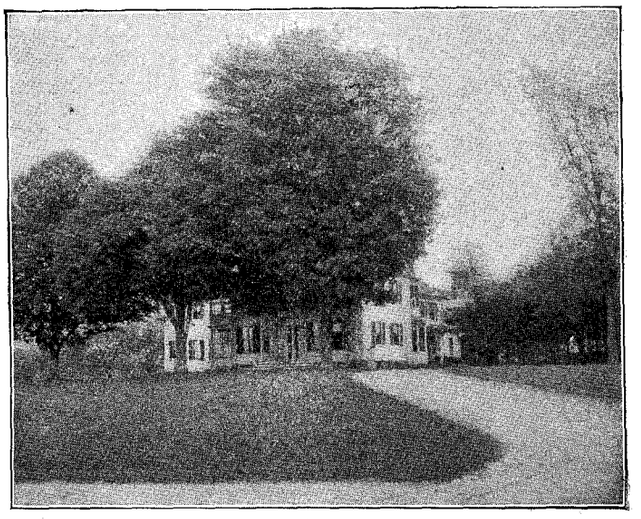
Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., December 27) says:

"Mr. Moody was a man of large mold and striking individuality. In religious work and results he has been the colossal figure of the century, if, indeed, he ever had a prototype. . . . . .

"His tolerance was not the least of his remarkable characteristics, and must be noticed in this necessarily brief and hasty characterization. Tho a man of clear and decided religious tenets, and tho he held his convictions with tenacity, yet he was comprehensive and considerate of variant theological opinions. Conservative in his opinions of the Bible, yet he was so large and so tolerant that he could 'find' Prof. Henry Drummond and give him Northfield for a pulpit, sending him forth as 'a son in the Gospel.' And later when terror-stricken defenders of the faith were affrighted at the utterances of Prof. George Adam Smith, Moody invited him to Northfield to preach and to lecture. He was a robust, expulsive, apostolic disciple, a combination of much of the best of Peter and Paul, having Peter's burning zeal and consecration, but without his infirmities, for he never did nor could he have betrayed his Lord; not possessing Paul's culture or philosophy, but having his charity, brotherliness, and largeness of outlook for the kingdom of Christ, and, like Paul, 'abundant in labors.' The world is inexpressibly richer for the life which he has lived and the work which he has done."

The Lutheran Observer (Philadelphia, December 29) says:

"Mr. Moody seemed to be absolutely free from the mercenary spirit. It is said that his temporal wants were cared for by a friend that he might be allowed unhindered freedom in the work to which he was so manifestly called of God. The world is poorer because this man of God has left it. He has put forces to work, however, that will carry his mighty influence on into the future, and who can tell the number of people on earth and in heaven who date their conversion from the day the truth fell



MR. MOODY'S RESIDENCE AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

upon their hearts under his ministry? If ever a man's work has been owned of God, in both its immediate and lasting results, it has been the work of the Christian hero, Dwight L. Moody."

The Evangelist (Presb., New York, December 28) says:

"It was not merely to save souls that Mr. Moody taught and preached and lived. It was to save souls that they might serve, that they in their turn should be ministers of salvation. This is why the highest eulogy of Mr. Moody yet spoken comes from a man of affairs known the world over, in the remark that he seemed to be 'the *most successful promoter of practical religion* of this, or perhaps any age.' The judgment was impartial and is just."

The Congregationalist (December 28) says:

"Mr. Moody was a wonderful leader of men. Everywhere he went he set others to work for Christ. No one was so bad as to be repulsive to him, and no one was so wise or good that he did not venture to approach and use him to further his service for Christ. Thousands of waifs rescued from rags and wretchedness are useful men and women because Mr. Moody put his arms of love around them and lifted them up. He has builded many structures in many cities where young men and women gather to work for and worship God. But his noblest monument is made of living stones builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. His life can best be summed up in one sentence: He was a wise winner of souls."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., December 30) says:

"Mr. Moody has been the most remarkable example in our day of the consecrated layman. 'Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel,' seems to have been the prevailing thought even of his young manhood. Nothing discouraged him, and his indomitable will and faith commanded success with the multitude and respect even from those who could not share his convictions. 'I have always been an ambitious man,' he said to his sons, 'ambitious to leave you work to do.' He lived for work, and died of overwork. He seemed to care little for any business but his Master's. It was this unflagging energy, this faith in his vocation, that brought him the confidence of men to whom like energy and faith had brought like success in the pursuit of wealth. He combined strangely the old and the new. He was perhaps the last great revivalist on the old theological lines, and he was the first to use wholly modern methods of publicity and appeal. In his earnestness, his unselfishness, and his sanctified common sense he was one of the most remarkable men of our generation, for whose life the world has been better."

The Ave Maria (Rom. Catholic, December 30) says:

"The chief lesson of his life, as *The Times-Herald* indicates,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is that while his clerical brethren emptied pews with controversy, sociology, politics, and economy, Mr. Moody filled great auditoriums with the masses of the people who were hungry for the simple consolations of religion.' He was not a learned man, nor, according to academic standards, an eloquent man; but the fact is that whenever he spoke in halls or churches people struggled on the street for admission. It was the simple goodness and the persuasive earnestness of the man that drew them. With Dr. Moody, in all probability, passes away the Methodist revival."

DR. McGIFFERT AND "THE NEW WAY WITH HERETICS."

NEXT to the trial of Dr. Briggs, the case of the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, has been the most important of the heresy cases which have vexed the Presbyterian Church of late years. The teachings of Dr. McGiffert's book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," were formally condemned by the General Assembly, and Dr. McGiffert was requested to renounce them or give up his membership in the church. Upon his courteous but firm refusal to take either course, announced in a letter to the Assembly at its meeting last spring (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17), the case was referred back to the New York presbytery for further action. During all this time in which the local church has been wrestling with the problem, Dr. McGiffert has continued to assert that his faith is in substantial harmony with that of the Presbyterian Church, and has refused to resign from the ministry and membership of that body. The church itself has been loath to precipitate another heresy trial; and at last, finding Dr. McGiffert immovable, the presbytery, in its meeting in the latter part of December, cut the Gordian knot by formally announcing its dissent from certain of his teachings, without taking any decided steps to cause his trial for them on the ground of alleged heresy. Thus apparently Dr. McGiffert may continue in the Presbyterian fold, while at the same time both the general Church and the local ecclesiastical authorities wash their hands of his teachings on the subject of the origin of the Lord's Supper and the authorship of the third and fourth gospels. In the report submitted to the presbytery by Drs. Henry Van Dyke and Howard Agnew Johnson, the four following points are cited as meeting the disapproval of the Church:

"(1) The apparent acceptance of the theory that the sacrament of the Holy Communion was not instituted by Christ Himself upon the occasion of the last supper as a memorial feast (p. 69, foot-note).

"(2) The discrediting of the view so long accepted by the Church, that the third gospel and the book of the Acts were written by St. Luke, the companion of St. Paul (pp. 237, 433), and the suggestion that they were more probably the work of some writer living in the latter part of the first century, a generation after the death of the apostle (p. 436).

"(3) The expression of uncertainty as to the authorship of the fourth gospel, and the assertion that the discourses in it attributed to our Lord, altho 'they embody Christ's genuine teaching at least to some extent,' are the composition of the author (p. 616).

"(4) The view that 'Jesus's emphasis of faith in, or acceptance of, Himself, is throughout an emphasis not of His personality, but of His message, and thus simply a reaffirmation of filial trust in, devotion to, and service of God as the essential and sufficient condition of an eternal life of blessedness in heaven' (p. 30)."

The report then formulates the principle that "a man is not necessarily to be held responsible for the general consequences which seem to be deducible from his views in certain particulars," and expresses the belief that Dr. McGiffert's professions of loyalty to the Church may fairly be accepted. The action of the last General Assembly is held to be sufficient to guard the doctrine of the Church, and it is announced that in view of this fact and of the evils and scandals attendant upon a "judicial process," it is believed that neither the peace of the Church nor the purity of the faith calls for a trial for heresy. All members of the Church are urged to "refrain from setting forth the disavowed teachings as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and, while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be careful, also faithful, to maintain sound doctrine, and loyally to study the peace of the Church." The report, in spite of opposition, was finally adopted by a vote of 56 to 46.

The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting on the four points of Dr. McGiffert's condemnation, says:

"To a great many clergymen these questions appear to be just as legitimate matters of scholarly study as any others in the whole range of Biblical learning. They can not see why a professor in a theological seminary may freely examine whether the commonly accepted translation of a Bible verse from the Hebrew or the Greek is correct, and, if he finds it incorrect, may tell his pupils and his less learned brethren so; but may not, at his dire peril, examine and report whether or not the tradition regarding the human authorship of the particular book in the Bible in which that verse is to be found has sufficent weight of evidence for its support.

"But there are evidently a great many good people who draw the line at the higher criticism, and will have none of it. It is for their sakes that the members of the New York presbytery have taken this somewhat extraordinary action. Instead of passing those resolutions out of hostility to Dr. McGiffert, their motive was friendly, at any rate, on the part of the majority. There has been brewing for a long time a movement for trying Dr. McGiffert on charges of heresy. But wise Presbyterians dread it. They remember how near the ousting of Dr. Briggs came to disrupting the denomination.

"Always the most plausible plea of the heresy hunter is that by refusing to try an alleged heretic, or by trying him and not convicting and expelling him, the whole Church makes itself responsible for his 'errors.' The new way spikes that gun. The New York presbytery is evidently no longer responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors,' seeing that it has passed resolutions disapproving of them. Meanwhile, Dr. McGiffert continues to be a member of the presbytery in good and regular standing, and at liberty, the same as before, to keep on with his studies and to publish their results. Nobody is responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors' excepting Dr. McGiffert and those members of the presbytery who voted on his side."

Presbyterian opinion of the decision is fairly represented by two journals, the New York *Evangelist* and the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*. *The Evangelist* notes that the action of the General Assembly appears to have made little impression on the New York presbytery, yet it believes that the former body will "respect the decision of the body to which it has itself referred the matter." *The Herald and Presbyter*, on the other hand, representing the "Literalist" party, declares that the action of the presbytery is a surrender to something worse than any heresy trial, and believes that the General Assembly will reorder the presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert. It is likely that at any rate a determined attempt will be made, in the Assembly which meets this spring, to reopen the matter over the veto of the New York presbytery.

Reconstruction of Religious Education.—Dr. Clyde Votaw, of the University of Chicago, is of the opinion that the present decadence of religious belief is largely to be attributed to inefficient Sunday-school methods. In secular education, he says, new ideals have transformed our schools; religious instruction plods along practically unchanged, and religion is the worst taught of all great subjects of education. *The Outlook* (December 2) thus summarizes and comments upon his address:

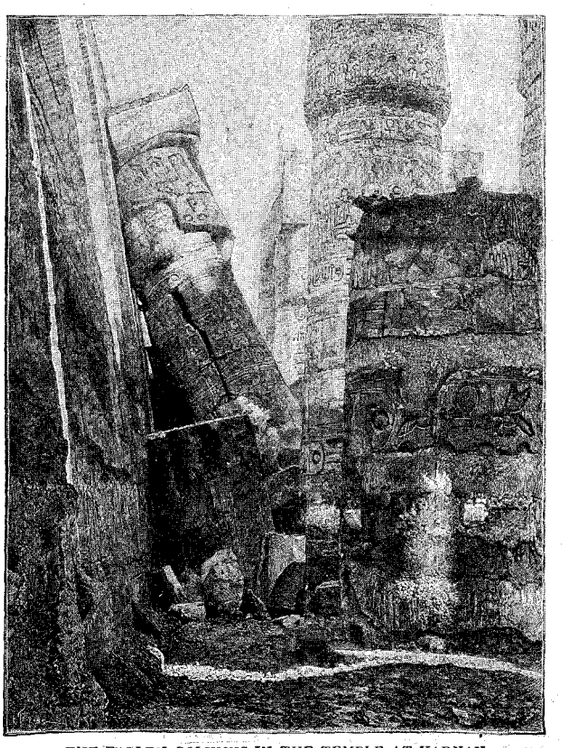
"Most of the graduates of our schools and colleges pass through a course of study in which religion is ignored. Its place is largely taken by philosophy and ethics. The result is that the student learns to know, think, and feel independently of any recognized religious element. Religion, which is at once the mainspring

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and interpretation of life, is suffering from a disaffection which arises (1) from the present isolation of religious instruction; (2) from the amateurish and trifling nature of such religious instruction as is commonly given; (3) from the unwillingness to keep the content of religious instruction up to the progress of historical, philosophical, and ethical research; (4) from the failure to introduce into religious instruction the new psychological and pedagogical ideas which have imbued our secular schools. Dr. Votaw is no less definite in his prescription of a remedy. It is that education in religion should be taken as seriously as is secular education. In order to bring about a better condition, use must be made of four main agencies: the ministry, lay study, the religious press, and the Sunday-school. With regard to the last named Dr. Votaw justly claims that it must correlate its work with that of the secular school in such manner that religion shall not be left an isolated factor of which only the few ecclesiastically connected take note. His address is a fine illustration of a growing protest in educational circles against the secularization of education."

THE FALL OF THE TEMPLE OF AMMON.

THE recent catastrophe to the gigantic columns of the famous Temple of Ammon at Karnak, in the valley of the Nile, is universally lamented by archeologists and students of ancient history and religion. The temple was the most imposing in



THE FALLEN COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE AT KARNAK.
From a photograph by Beats in *L'Illustration*.

Egypt and one of the most famous temples in the ancient world. In January, 1899, work was begun upon the ruins for the purpose of restoring the building to its original state, so that it might serve as an illustration of Egyptian temple architecture as it existed forty centuries ago. From *L'Illustration* (Paris, December 2), we quote the following account of this undertaking and of the subsequent disaster:

"This tremendous piece of excavation was advancing rapidly and leading to remarkable results up to the time when the existence of the temple itself was imperilled. A lotos-shaped column of the famous hypostyle hall of Rameses, 27 meters (88½ feet) in height suddenly gave way and fell in so unfortunate a manner that it threw down six other columns, one striking the other successively like so many ninepins. The enormous architraves, weighing from 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms (about 21,800 to 26,200 pounds) thus lost their support, and it would be difficult to describe the lamentable aspect of the hypostyle hall, where columns, bases, and *débris* of all sorts lay scattered in pitiful chaos.

"None of the ruined columns had caused any disquietude; their stability seemed perfect. The commission appointed by the Egyptian Government to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe appear to favor the theory of an earthquake as the cause. If this be the true explanation it is nothing new, for seismic undulations have before this played a destructive rôle in the history of the Temple of Ammon. Other hypotheses place the blame for the disaster upon the subterranean action of waters of the Nile. Whatever be the cause, urgent measures are required. The commission estimates that an appropriation of 100,000 francs is necessary to preserve the edifice. We trust that the Egyptian Government will not hesitate to permit the new director of antiquities, M. Maspero, to take measures to save one of the most marvelous of Egyptian remains."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SHOULD THE OLD CLERGYMAN BE SHOT?"

THIS seems a rather cruel question to ask, but it was asked, satirically of course, by a distinguished divine some years ago, and is now repeated by the Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), who (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, December) makes it the text for a few remarks on the ever-recurrent question what to do with superannuated preachers. Dr. Watson's own solution of the problem is as follows:

"Would it not be better that each denomination should organize a retirement scheme upon a large scale with two conditions? The first would be that every minister should be removed from active work at the age of, say, sixty, and afterward he might give assistance to his brethren, or live in quietness, as he pleases. The second condition would be that he receive a retiring allowance of not less than half his salary. Should any one say that such a law is arbitrary, then the answer is that surely any minister would prefer to retire by law rather than by force, and that he would be in good company, for he would share the lot of every naval and military officer, and every civil servant, and every officer of any great corporation throughout the civilized world.

"And the church must not fall behind the state. Upon the *personnel* of her ministry must she depend for her visible success, and her aim ought to be that each congregation have a minister in full strength of mind and body, and that each man, after he has exhausted himself in the service of the church, should be kept in comfort during the remaining years of his life.

"Short of immorality and unbelief, one can not imagine a greater hindrance to the energy of the church than a large proportion of aged and infirm ministers in active duty. For this will mean obsolete theology, the neglect of the young, isolation from the spirit of the day, and endless wrangling. Nothing would more certainly reinforce the energy of the church than the compulsory retirement upon satisfactory terms of every minister above the age of sixty. For this would mean not only a reserve of good men upon whom the church could depend in emergencies, but a perpetual tide of fresh thought.

"At present, congregations have a grievance against old ministers who think they are young, and old ministers have a grievance against congregations who do not respect age, and between the two arise many scandals and breaches of the peace. When the church is as well managed as a first-rate business concern, then this standing feud will be healed, and no one will be so much respected and loved in the Christian church as the faithful minister who has served her in the fulness of his strength, and now in the days of his well-earned rest enriches her with his counsel."

DR. J. D. QUACKENBOS, of Columbia, in an address before the Society of Psychical Study, declared that hypnotism may be an aid to Christianity: "Is it right—that is the only question Christianity asks—is it right to unbend to the disreputable and criminal through direct communication with their subjective selves—right to exploit a legitimate psychological means to effect their regeneration? Does the religion of Jesus Christ answer these questions in the negative? No, for it is broad and liberal." The warped mind can be strengthened and straightened, said Dr. Quackenbos, by judicious suggestion, and he hoped to see existing forms of punishment modified, and to see suggestive therapeutics recognized as the proper instrumentality for betterment.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IT is now pretty certain that Canada will send a second contingent to South Africa. How strong it will be, and whether still other forces will follow, can not yet be ascertained; but there is no doubt that the English-speaking Canadians, and especially the powerful Scottish element among them, are determined to defend the British empire and thus deserve the protection of the empire in turn. For once more there is talk of an invasion of Canada from our side. A writer in *Truth* (London) publishes a letter "from an American statesman who has made for himself a household name," and who asserts that, since Great Britain must expand in Africa, the United States must expand here. We quote from the letter as follows:

"To meet the requirements of her surplus population, Great Britain has adopted an imperial policy. To meet the require-

BRITANNIA'S DREAM OF AN OSTRICH ROBE.
—*Simplicissimus, Munich.*

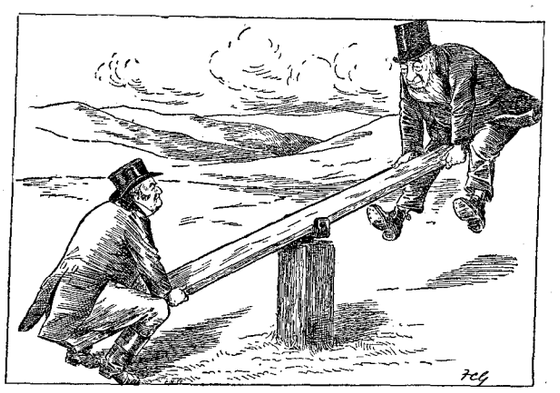
ments of our surplus population, the Government of the United States has already begun to enforce the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—the doctrine which declares that America is for the Americans. . . . . .

"But we have on part of our frontier an alien state, Canada, armed and fortified. The Government of Canada is monarchical, and is controlled by Old-World prejudices and principles which are diametrically opposed to the New-World system which prevails throughout the United States. Not only is Canada a standing menace to our safety and peace, but it is an anachronism in its surroundings.

"As it is, much of our overflow population is settled in Canada, and it is obviously intolerable that free-born American citizens can not enjoy the privilege of citizenship in that country without renouncing their American citizenship and transferring their allegiance to a foreign sovereign. . . . . .

"These few facts which I have ventured to submit for your consideration will make clear to the people of Great Britain why it is that every American politician is closely following the course of events in Africa. Canada is our Transvaal; the Monroe doctrine is our imperial idea; and the necessity to provide for the expansion of our population is the same in Great Britain and in the United States. We want a precedent; you are creating one for our use."

Such manifestations, coupled with more or less ambitious editorials in some of our papers, alarm some of our neighbors who would rather not become American citizens and who fear that they



UPS AND DOWNS.

"War is a game of ups and downs."—Lord Wolseley, at the Authors' Club, November 6, 1899.

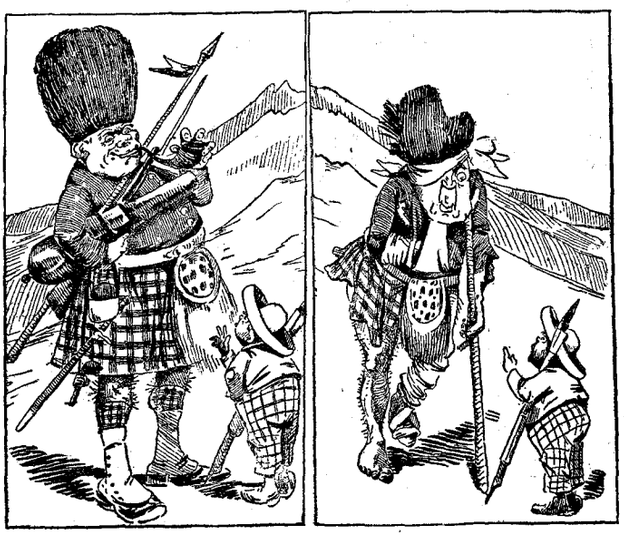
JOHN BULL to OOM PAUL: "Now it's going to be *your* turn for a bump."
—*Westminster Gazette.*

will not be given a choice if Great Britain proves unable to defend her colonial possessions. *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"If less than a quarter of a million Boers can provide fifty thousand soldiers, Canada with its six millions could provide enough men to fight them to a finish, even if there were no British empire. Without disturbing our domestic arrangements, fifty thousand men can go if none come back, and we only need to be shown the necessity in order to provide them. These seem to be large words, but Canada has learned a large lesson in her close proximity to the United States, and there is no other colony which has the same reasons for close adherence to an imperial arrangement."

The Globe (Toronto) says:

"It would be idle to disguise the magnitude of the stake that is now being fought for. It is much greater than mere dominion in South Africa. If Britain is to remain the potent influence that she is in the world to-day she must make it apparent that her sons are still the indomitable, resourceful, unsubduable men that their forefathers were. If the Boers can succeed, South Africa is lost. And if South Africa can be wrenched from her grasp by a few embattled farmers, what is to hold together her widely scattered dominions and dependencies in this iron world, where the strong hand is still the only title-deed to material posses-



JOHN BULL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Where are you going, Mr. Beef?"

J. B.: "To Pretoria, to eat my Christmas dinner."

"Where are you going now, Mr. Beef?"

"I've changed my mind; will eat my Christmas dinner in London."
—*O Secolo, Milan.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions? That is the stake, and that knowledge is the surest guaranty that the Boer has essayed an impossible task. The empire's last man and last dollar will be placed on the issue."

Events (Ottawa) remarks that "the desire of the Americans to acquire Canada was not born yesterday, nor the day before, but has existed since the day the United States was born, and it is apt to break out every little while"; but it believes that Great Britain will come out stronger than ever, simply because she can not afford to lose. It adds:

"Whoever may criticize the diplomacy that preceded the outbreak of hostilities, no one can be blind to the necessity there is of British triumph. To-day it is a fight for British prestige, and it is a fight that must be won regardless of cost. No matter what it costs in men and money to defeat the Boers, to be defeated by them would cost more. The prestige of the British empire is at stake, and it must be maintained. Every Briton acknowledges this. At the same time it will not help our cause to remain in ignorance of the true state of affairs, and it is my opinion that there are not yet half enough troops in South Africa to drive the invading Boers out, invade their territory, and force them into submission, and nothing short of an unconditional surrender will now suffice."

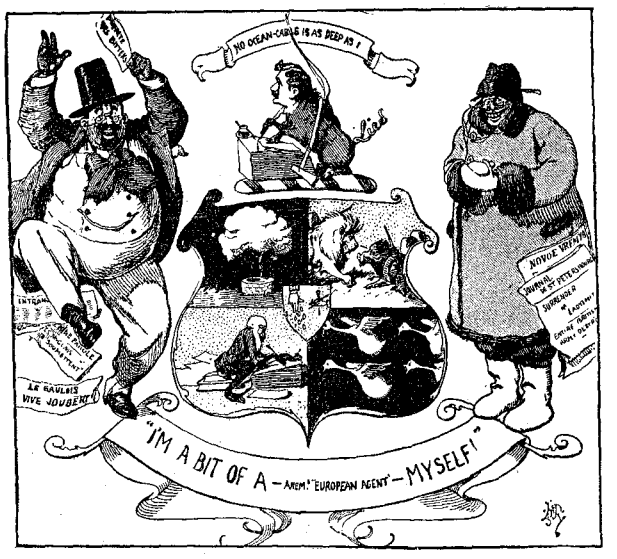
This feeling is very general among English-Canadians from all provinces, tho some do not quite agree with the sentiment expressed in the following remark by the Toronto *Telegram:* "This war is a people's war and a righteous war, and the people who made it must calmly abide the issue without trying to transfer their share of the responsibility to the shoulders of Joseph Chamberlain." On the other hand, the French-Canadians are little inclined to take a hand in the game, as they regard the war as an unjust attack of Great Britain upon a free people. Such influential journals as the *Patrie*, the *Passe Temps*, the *Monde Canadien*, the *Verité* raise the cry of "To your tents, O Israel!" among the French Canadians. Julian Croskey, in *The New Century Review* (London), says:

BAD MEDICINE.

PAUL KRUGER: "I was attacked and got these three mixtures in my grip, and I haven't been able to take either one of them."

—*Telegram, Toronto.*

"The French have never amalgamated; they stand aloof in their own province and their own press and society considerably more than the Dutch Afrikanders stand aloof from the British settlers of the Cape. They have not the slightest interest in the protection of the British residents and commerce abroad. But, knowing their own aloofness, which in private society amounts almost to tacit rebellion, they are always on the watch for symptoms of imperial policy which might vaguely threaten a future coercion. Theoretically, they feel toward Great Britain and the British element in the Canadian Parliament just as the Boers of the Transvaal and the Dutch of Cape Colony feel toward their suzerain and fellow subjects. The other day, when there was a suggestion of settling certain portions of the province of Quebec with English or Scotch, the local press frankly avowed that such settlement must be boycotted. Quebec is for Frenchmen and Roman Catholics, they said. Had such a settlement been made, and had the British Government taken up the cause of the settlers against a boycott, we should, perhaps, have found in Quebec another Transvaal. . . . Unlike the Boers, they are quite content to remain a province of the empire, because they are competent to utilize all the material advantages of this country themselves. But if a new Cromwell (or a new Chamberlain?) were to conceive the policy of settling part of their lands with Englishmen, and endeavor to work the franchise in such a way as to deprive the French of their unquestioned autocracy, Quebec would, without hesitation, revolt. I repeat, the French are not in the slightest degree assimilated, altho they have assimilated not a few of ourselves. The province of Quebec is scarcely identical with Canada as conceived by the British public."



ARMS FOR DR. (ED) LEYS. NO, I BEG PARDON! DR. LEYDS.

[Dr. Leyds is the European agent of the South African Republic.]

Arms: Quarterly: 1st. Under a spreading lie-lac tree of Brussels on the Sproujt proper a well of Truth at present occupied by a young person masquerading under that name; 2d, On a ground semée of bullets, under a veil of mendacity fibriated in tissue, embroidered bruxellois for "insertion," a sanglier or fighting boar raidant and embattled, armed bristly to the teeth, gripped countered and reflexed by a lion tardy on the paws, and strenuously hammered back martellois to the bordure; 3d, A false-hooded or bare-faced South African gibbon of history, daly galy on the garble, ananiant saphirant to the last, chroniclant in fraud the rise of a motley Dutch Republic, and *not* the Decline to Fall of the Wholly British Empire; 4th, A flight proper of new-leyd belgian canards arriving quacky in large capitals, charged under the wings for bacque-chiche with billets-de-banque proper. (*Motto:* "Given away with several pounds of £ s. d.") Over all, on an escutcheon of pretense, sinister, a human hand nailed to the counter holding a pen of calumny doctored taradidulée to taste; dexter, a similar hand drippant or into a forest of oil-bearing journalistic palms itchant on the continent. (*Motto:* "Ære perennius!"—"Unlimited brass!") *Crest:* A boar agent transvaalois, disseminant of whoppers, ensconced proper in clover, charged on the hop with a long-bow of romance flexed to the verge of fracture, and a hatchet of effrontery slung proper in advance. (*Motto:* "No ocean-cable is as deep as I.") *Supporters:* Dexter, a parisian quill-driver of the boulevards, intransigeant in anglophobia, dansettê gloatant in delirium over mythical reverses; Sinister, on equally slender ground, a similarly misguided muscovite of the press, rampant in enmity, with teeth fully displayed. (*Second Motto:* "Concordant nomine facta!"—"My deeds agree with my name!")

—*Punch.*

Mr. Croskey quotes extensively from the *Verité* to show that the French Canadians are not unwilling to dream of a free and independent Quebec. But the cardinal point of French-Canadian objection to the sending of a contingent remains the supposed unrighteousness of the war. The *Verité* says:

"If any Canadians want to go to the Transvaal to fight in a war which all civilized men consider an iniquity, let them go, but it must be at their own cost or at that of England. The Government at Ottawa can not prevent them because Canada is only a colony. But at least our Government can refrain from lending a hand to this iniquity and it must not spend a penny of money for such a detestable end. It is said that England would defend us if we were attacked, and that we owe it to ourselves to defend England. Yes, that may be so, if England was unjustly attacked and had need of our aid to defend its true rights. But Canada is not held to take part in a manifestly unjust war. French Canadians owe loyalty to the British crown. It is their duty not to enter upon any seditious course against her. But that does not hold us to aiding the British Government in its unjust wars."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPANISH COMMANDERS ON SPAIN'S LACK OF PREPARATION FOR WAR.

TWO Spaniards have recently given a description of their country's unpreparedness on the eve of the war with the United States. The most prominent is Admiral Cervera. He publishes his correspondence with the Spanish Secretary of the Navy, which, according to the Madrid *Imparcial*, shows the following facts:

In 1896 Admiral Cervera advised the cabinet to do everything in its power to prevent a rupture with the United States, as Spain would certainly be beaten. The Secretary of the Navy did not consider the situation desperate. He pointed out that many American ships were in the Pacific Ocean. Cervera answered that the American squadron there would without a doubt destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. Being told that he ought to ravage the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, the admiral replied that this was absolutely impossible. He pointed out that the Spanish ships had been neglected, and were altogether unfit for an offensive war. When the war broke out, Cervera and his captains advised that the fleet should be kept at home, where it could be placed in a position for defense. But the governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico telegraphed that all would be lost unless the Spanish fleet made its appearance in the West Indies. Cervera was consequently ordered away. How he hovered around for a while, and at last entered the harbor of Santiago, is a matter of history. This was May 19, 1898. Seven days before, the Secretary of the Navy sent a telegram to Cervera at Martinique, informing him that the situation had changed, and permitting him to return. But the admiral never saw this message, as he had already left Martinique when it arrived. The authorities in Spain soon lost their heads altogether. One order, sent June 3, was to the effect that Cervera should sail for the Philippines, destroy Dewey's squadron, and return to the West Indies to meet Sampson. Cervera describes this order as outrageous, for he had not been provided with ammunition. So short was he of shot and shell that he could not afford to fire at the American ships when they approached Santiago harbor with their searchlights.

Cervera never doubted that his ships would be destroyed if he left the harbor. His plan was to blow the vessels up, to prevent needless loss of life; but General Blanco ordered him to leave—with what result all the world knows. The admiral declares that nearly six hundred lives were lost.

General Sostoa, who commanded the garrison at Cavité, and has been punished with imprisonment for his alleged neglect, writes as follows:

"Cavité could not well be called a fort, tho it was officially described as such. It had no artillery, no submarine mines, nothing to place it in a state of defense. San Felipe, another so-called fort, had a few old cannon which may be valuable as curios, but were valueless as pieces of artillery. The only guns worth mentioning along the whole coast were a Paliser gun of 16 centimeters caliber, and a couple of old ship's guns, taken from the *Berengirela* in 1866. The Paliser gun only carried 4,500 meters, while the fire of the Americans was still effective at a distance of 6,000 meters. Nothing had been done for many years to place the Philippines in a state of defense. The Americans, on the other hand, employed British gunners engaged at Hongkong [a statement long since officially contradicted]. Most of the ships were in so deplorable a condition that they could not leave port without endangering the lives of the crews."

Similar descriptions of Spain's weakness, with documentary proofs that the writers foresaw her quick defeat, are given by other prominent Spaniards. Yet many observers note that the people of Spain keenly resent their humiliation, and that signs of a revival are not wanting. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing from Europe, addresses a note of warning to certain sections of the English. Confident that the best Americans are not anxious to be reminded of what he calls "that shameful fiction of the *Maine*," he says in the Toronto *Sun*:

"If Lady Randolph Churchill and her fashionable set think to court the Americans by reviving it, they may find themselves mistaken. They may find themselves mistaken also if they think it perfectly safe to trample on the honor of poor vanquished Spain. The upper part of Spanish society is corrupt, as the state of the Spanish services in the late war plainly showed. But the peasantry is sound. In it Spain may find the sources of a new life, and become once more a great Mediterranean power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OURSELVES AND THE FILIPINOS.

THE recent news from the Philippines of the apparent collapse of the resistance to our troops leads some of the foreign journals to remark that the most difficult task is still before us in giving to the islands an efficient administration. *The Saturday Review* (London) points out that the Filipinos have not yet had a chance to see their new masters in the most favorable light. It says:

"Clearly the vain twaddle about conferring 'liberty' talked in the United States has much to answer for. It aroused hopes that can never be realized if the American Government is to retain the Philippines. On the other hand, the daily vaporings about 'a war of extermination' are not likely to win the affection of their new subjects. The Filipino in fact is grossly ignorant. He knows as much of America as the Boers of England, and probably classes all white men together. It is high time that the men in the United States who honestly desire to take up the work of civilization should assert themselves and show that they do not intend their officials or soldiers to be the moral successors of the Spanish. President McKinley gives no signs of adequately appreciating the gravity of the situation."

On the other hand, Goldwin Smith declares in the Toronto *Sun* that the anti-imperialists have not yet given up their fight in the United States. He writes:

"Passing by New York, the Bystander found the friends of the American Commonwealth and of the people's government still resolute and hopeful of success in their coming conflict with the great plutocratic oligarchy, which is striving to convert the democratic and industrial republic into a vulgar counterpart of the imperialist and military powers of the Old World. . . . . .

"In Madison Square stands Dewey's Arch. A very fine arch it is, and abundantly embellished with the figures of those deities of war and aggrandizement which seem to be the real gods of a nominally Christian world. It is not original, but a copy, with some tasteful variation, of the arch of Titus, erected to commemorate his conquest of the Jews and the destruction of their city. Titus was a first-class jingo in his day. The Jews refusing to accept the 'civilization,' combined with 'liberty and happiness,' which he offered them at the point of the sword, he, 'taking hold with duty of the hand of destiny,' slaughtered them by hundreds of thousands and razed their city, after having in vain endeavored to impress upon them the beneficence of his intentions by crucifying a great number of them before the eyes of their besieged compatriots."

It does not yet appear certain to all Europeans that the resistance of the Filipinos has come to a final end. The Manila correspondent of the *Danziger Zeitung* writes in the main as follows:

It is very unlikely that the Americans can rule the country except within the zone commanded by their guns. Their troops must be well looked after, and their progress must necessarily be very slow. Their commissariat is dependent upon the slow buffalo carts, which can not travel faster than a mile an hour. In order to keep the Filipinos in subjection, good roads must be made, roads which enable the military to reach swiftly any important point threatened by the enemy. The conquest of the Philippines will not be accomplished by the soldier with his cannon, but by the engineer, the surveyor, the road-maker. The number of men which the American commander has at his service is so large that the difficulties of the transport service must seriously hamper the movement of the troops. On the other hand, the Filipinos can not be starved into subjection. American papers are very confident just now, but we who know the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

country do not believe that the Filipinos will speedily collapse. The war can be ended only by a compromise.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* fears that the Filipinos can not be induced to lay down their arms unless the United States Government gives proper guaranties that the liberties of the people will be respected. So far this has not been done, for President McKinley's promises are very vague, so the editor thinks.

Some of our exchanges from the far East point out that the present season is not considered favorable by the Filipinos for carrying on an active campaign, hence the comparatively slight resistance offered of late to our troops. According to the Hongkong *Telegraph*, a portion of the Filipino army was disbanded early in October. The men were ordered home, and told to live peacefully, to insure non-interference from the Americans. We summarize the proclamation published by Aguinaldo upon that occasion:

We do not require a large number of troops just now, but the force kept under arms will not give up the struggle. The rest will return home, and adopt what course seems best, even if the invaders attempt to enlist their aid, by threats or by other means. This does not mean that the regular army will remain inactive. We will not submit to these foreigners, who wish to force new manners and sufferings upon us, such, for instance, as their language. I think we know better than these newly arrived foreigners what government suits us. We know, however, that many Americans appreciate our struggle for liberty, and I gladly authorize the Secretary of War to release the American prisoners. In America there is a great party that insists on the United States Government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, altho not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We therefore pray to God on high that the great Democratic Party of the United States will win the next election and that imperialism will fail in its mad attempts to subjugate us by force of arms. . . . We may base our hopes on the right feeling of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls 'criminal aggression,' and these Americans when offered the chance to return to their own camp have declined. . . . In conclusion, I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the beauties of the Philippines and the riches of the country in order that the grasping imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace.

The impression that the question of annexation has not been settled yet in this country is pretty general in the far East. The Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho* says:

"It will be seen that Admiral Dewey holds pretty much the same opinion as we do concerning this question of the Filipino qualification for autonomy. We are very glad that so great and popular a man as Dewey is favorably inclined toward the cause of the Filipinos for that fact will powerfully help the pro-Filipino arguments of Bryan, Hoar, and others, in changing the American public opinion to granting freedom and independence to the brave and patriotic people."

Not so the Shanghai *Celestial Empire*. This paper believes that the American people will not again leave the path of imperialism, as they are likely to do good to the races they conquer. It says:

"It is not fair to speak of imperialism as if it must necessarily be an organized selfishness, or worse. There is an imperialism which is nothing of the kind; an imperialism which seeks first of all and most of all the welfare of the subject races. There is no reason why American imperialism should not be of this latter description. We are glad to read the strong and decided language in which President McKinley affirms that the victory of the American arms in the Philippines will mean the establishment of good government in those islands. . . . If we are right in our interpretation of the signs of the times, America has already begun to reap the harvest she has sown. We do not now speak of any increase in her trade; we have in mind the quickened and extended feeling of the American people that an imperial mission demanded (1) a competent and clean civil service, inaccessible to party manipulation; (2) a settled and stable system of finance; and (3) a renovated and reorganized diplomatic and consular service. In striving to solve the problems of weaker peoples, America may not improbably find the solution of some perplexities and difficulties of her own."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A FEW German papers have been lately advocating an alliance between the United States and Germany. Altho some writers oppose the idea on the ground that the United States is merely an *appanage* of Great Britain, others set forth that, despite the influence which Great Britain exercises upon public sentiment in this country, the Americans are capable of doing their own thinking and acting, and share to some extent in the European distrust of Great Britain's purposes. The majority of Germans, however, believe that they must prepare for at least an economic struggle, and the Cologne *Kölnische Zeitung* has taken in the suggestion of a European customs union, a scheme which, in the present temper of Europe, can no longer be considered an impossibility. Liberal papers, however, object. The Berlin *Tageblatt* says, in effect:

The population of Germany is increasing on the average by 800,000 souls a year, while there is no increase of territory on which white men can live. The standard of living is high among the Germans, and the only way to keep it up is by exports, counterbalanced by imports of raw produce. The United States may apparently reduce its imports of German goods, but pleasant relations with the Americans will insure the use of German capital among them, which must necessarily counterbalance the excess of American natural produce over the export of German industrial produce. The Americans, being a civilized people, can not be expected to keep on buying goods which they can produce themselves; but as their land will be undeveloped for hundreds of years, German savings can be placed among them to advantage, and it is not wise to alienate them.

The Bremen *Weser Zeitung* points out that German merchants, in view of the undeniable energy of the Americans, have long ago begun to establish other markets. Hence the imports from the United States are much larger than the exports there. But the imports consist at present chiefly of agricultural produce, which could easily be supplied from Russia and Austria. The United States, says this paper, sends 60 per cent. more than it receives.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* points out that Germany is a free-trade country, the tariff being for revenue only. All countries are treated alike. "But if the United States endeavors to bleed us," says the paper, "we will put on the thumb-screws in the shape of an exceptional tariff. A rise of $1.25 per ton for grain would practically exclude American agricultural produce in favor of the Russian article."

German industrial papers also point out that American capital is largely interested in Germany, especially in the electric branches, and that the forced withdrawal of such capital would hurt both countries. In considering the attitude of the German-Americans in case any such trouble should arise between the two countries, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has this to say:

"It is just as well to put right those people who fancy that the German-American is German at heart. . . . If the German-American, by furthering the interests of his new country, can assist the old, he is naturally pleased, for every one, also naturally, has a warm corner in his heart for the land of his birth. But it should be repeated: The key to the attitude of the German-American must be found in American, not German politics."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME COLLEGE WIT AND HUMOR.

IF one may judge from the American college journals, the breed of humorists is in no immediate danger of dying out in this country for want of replenishing. College humor may be roughly classified in three groups: jests of an academic character, relating to the incidents and scenes peculiar to college life; jests of a general nature, which frequently refer to subjects in literature or the drama; and jests on events of the day, which often, as in the case of *The Cornell Widow* and *The Princeton Tiger*, are worthy of being compared with the best specimens of current humor and cartoon in the general press. In the first group, the Freshman, the college "widow" (the girl who has survived a long series of undergraduate beaux, and is now somewhat *defrisée*), and the sophisticated and hardened student who "touches" his father for a more bountiful supply of cash by various ingenious devices, such as sending home large bills for lamp oil consumed in his midnight studies, are among the favorite subjects for jibes and satire. In the cartoon which we reproduce entitled "Why Freshy Bought Printed Notes," the especial point lies in the fact that many college lecturers nowadays print a rather full abstract of their lectures, and permit students attending their classes to purchase them for a small sum. In the present case, the Freshman flounders along to the twentieth lecture upon French history, but we infer from the page submitted to us by *The Harvard Lampoon* that his artistic and social tendencies have already got the upper hand of his thirst for knowledge, and he wisely concludes to forego a few packages of cigarettes and invest the necessary money in a printed "syllabus," from which he will be able to "bone up" or "cram" for the examination at which even thoughtless "freshies" must appear. Still another jibe at the expense of the Freshman is the following from the same paper:

"THERE SHE IS IN THE GRAND STAND. IF THIS RIG WON'T WIN HER, NOTHING WILL."
—*The Princeton Tiger.*

A BARBARISM.

A Freshman was wrecked on a lonely isle
  Where a cannibal king held sway:
And they served him up to the chocolate prince
  On the eve of that very day;
But alas for them, for Heaven is just,
  And before the dawn was seen,
They were suffering badly with colic and cramps,
  For that Freshman was terribly green.

Various lights and shades of college life and thought appear in the following quips:

DON: "I hear that all the lights in town went out while you were calling on Marie."

PETE: "Yes, it was a close call."—*The Princeton Tiger.*

THE PRINCIPAL: "No, you can't go. You know very well, Miss Jollier, that you are forbidden to drive with young men unless you are engaged to them."

THE GIRL: "Oh, yes, but then I hope to be before we get back."—*Ibid.*

"She's pretty fast," said Perseus, as he viewed the prostrate form of Andromeda chained to the rock.—*Ibid.*

THE LAMP: "Did you know that Trimmin's trousers were divorced from his suspenders?"

THE BED: "No; on what grounds?"

THE LAMP: "Non-support, of course."—*Ibid.*

AT THE HOLLIS.

MABEL: "I think this 'Robespierre' is an awful play; don't you?"

HER ESCORT: "Yes; it's quite unnIrving and Terryable."—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

The Transvaal war calls out the two following jests from *The Princeton Tiger*:

"The poor old Kimberley miner dug his pick into the hard African soil, his face seamed with disappointment and hopelessness. His dull eyes turned toward the ground. Suddenly, there amid the rubble, a beam of light met his glance. He dropped upon his knees and snatched up—a great fifty-karat diamond! The tears coursed down his weather-beaten cheeks. 'This,' he sobbed, 'this is certainly hard luck.'

"Afar off could be heard Oom Paul executing a *pas seul* upon the waistcoat of Tommy Atkins."

JO: "The Boers would make good billiard shots."

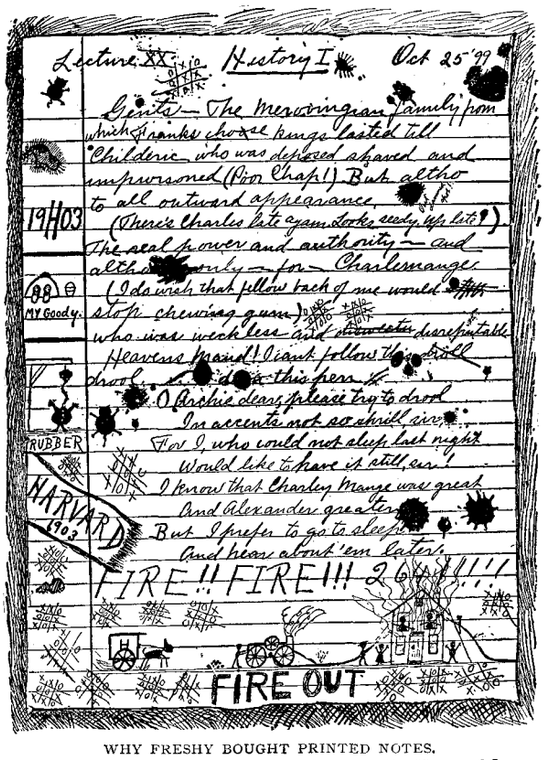
JIM: "How so?"

JO: "They are great at reversing the English."

But perhaps the most humorous thing we have seen of late in college journalism was a recent issue of a paper published at one of the old colleges of New England, founded for the advancement of human learning and classical study. The titles on the several pages of the issue read somewhat thuswise:

First page: "The Yale-Amherst Football Game"; "Football Outlook in ——— College"; "The B. A. A. Meet."

Second page: "Freshman Gymnastics"; "Official Notice of Team Work for 1899-1900"; "Tricollegiate League Meeting."



WHY FRESHY BOUGHT PRINTED NOTES.
—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

Third page: "Skating-Rink Project"; "Meeting of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs"; "The California-Carlyle Game in San Francisco.

Fourth page: "The Ninety-seven Dinner"; "The Junior Promenade"; "Alumni Athletic Committee"; "The Cornell-Columbia Football Game"; "The Accident to Our Quarterback."

And so on *ad lib.* The humor was unconscious, but it is penetrating.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Burlingame Johnson writes from Amoy, October 2, 1899:

It is interesting to American corn growers to know that for the first three months of 1899, there was imported from foreign countries and coast ports a monthly average of 144,529 piculs (19,270,577 pounds) of rice, to supply the demand for cheap breadstuffs for this port and adjacent cities. The average price was above 4½ cents Mexican (2¾ cents gold) per pound. Corn meal, grits, and hominy could be laid down here at a price which would undersell rice during more than half the year. It is only necessary to introduce the corn products in an intelligent way so as to get the people to understand their use. A good demand and an ever-increasing outlet for the surplus corn of our Western States would be created. It would require only a few hundred dollars to do this, yet no mill has been found willing to bear any portion of the expense. One of the largest concerns in the West, when the proposition was laid before it, said it "had nothing to give away, and if Chinese wanted the meal, they could have it by paying cash."

Flour has been introduced here, in the beginning not at a profit. Its increase in consumption is marvelous. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, 28,345 piculs (3,778,389 pounds) were consumed, as against 84,446 piculs (11,278,652 pounds) for the same period of 1889, an increase of 7,508,163 pounds for the half year. This, too, in the face of the fact that flour sells for double the price of rice, while corn products could be sold at less than the average price of rice, thus commending them to the thousands of people here who must be daily supplied with foodstuff imported from foreign countries.

It would be worse than folly to dump a cargo of the corn meal on this market and offer it for sale, as millers have suggested. It must be introduced by first teaching a number of cooks (who are all organized in a guild or union) how to prepare it, and then giving away a limited amount of the cooked product through the public restaurants, which feed thousands of people. If this proposition does not appeal to the business sense of American dealers, this immense food supply will continue to come from other sources, and our surplus of corn will not reach this market.

Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, sends a printed *résumé* of the customs returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1899. The article notes an increase in revenue collected by the customs during the quarter.

The number of regular treaty ports has risen to twenty-seven, and with the exception of Soochow, Amoy, and Kumchuk, they are unanimous in showing an improvement over 1898. At Hankow, Wuhu, and Shanghai, the improvement is striking. The total for the same quarter of the last three years has been:

	Haikwan taels.
1897	5,975,115=$4,415,610
1898	5,330,880= 3,699,631
1899	7,001,548= 5,044,615

This, says the article, is the largest collection in the decade. It includes two ports which appear for the first time—Nankin and Santuao—but they only give 13,000 taels ($9,367) between them.

The import of cotton goods showed a decline in gray shirtings, T cloths, and drills and jeans of all kinds and an advance in white shirtings, sheetings of all kinds, and fancy goods. There was a marked advance in cotton yarn, English excepted, the comparative imports for the past three years being:

Description.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
English	699,200	1,640,800	1,327,066
Indian	36,167,200	28,826,800	19,373,466
Japanese	13,433,200	7,213,866	6,031,600

Except in case of cloths of all kinds, the import of woolens showed a large advance. In metals, there was a decline in railroad and bar iron, tin, tin plates, and quicksilver, and an improvement in old iron, lead, and steel. Foreign sundries showed an increase all round, almost the only exception being refined sugar. The comparative import of kerosene oil was:

Description.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
American	12,003,610	10,120,170	8,514,790
Russian	5,071,600	1,400,000	4,876,310
Russian in bulk	649,680	1,129,000	1,230,650
Sumatran	Nil.	Nil.	1,555,510
Sumatran in bulk	1,338,971	6,659,170	Nil.

In the northwest provinces of India, it is calculated that the autumn harvest will be about two thirds of the average, and on the whole the provinces are prosperous and should need little relief, as, in spite of the early cessation of the winter rains, the sowings are generally satisfactory. In Bengal and Burma, the rice crops are quite up to the average, and should be able to supply the distressed areas. In the central provinces, unless rain falls by the middle of the present month, severe and widespread distress is inevitable; and extensive relief is also likely to be needed in the Punjab, especially in the Delhi division and elsewhere, as the crops have failed badly, and satisfactory cold-weather sowing is not probable. In Madras, the prospects are good, and if the northeast monsoon proves normal, relief should be unnecessary. A good deal of assistance will, however, be required in the northern districts of Bombay. Western India seems to suffer the most. The rains of the monsoon having largely failed—in some districts almost entirely and in others to the extent of 50 per cent. or more—a failure of crops and a rise in price of fodder, grain, and food supplies have been caused. Many distressed natives from the up-country famine districts are now flocking to the cities, hoping to find employment to save themselves from want and hunger. Luckily, the recent good rain has much benefited the Deccan. Roughly estimated, it is

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks

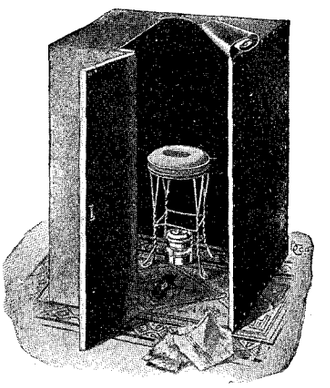
WE have on hand several hundred pieces of fine Winter Suitings and Cloakings which must be disposed of this month in order to make room for Spring goods. You can now secure a fashionable garment at **a reduction of one-third from former prices.** Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and *we will refund your money.*

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$10 Suits reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10.
$20 Suits reduced to $13.34.
Winter Jackets, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$9 Jackets reduced to $6. $12 Jackets reduced to $8.
$15 Jackets reduced to $10.
Separate Skirts, former price $4; reduced to $2.67.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $8 Skirts reduced to $5.34.
$12 Skirts reduced to $8.
Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom at one-half their regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent **Free,** together with samples of the materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City.



PRICES $5 TO $12, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID.

Racine Cabinet For Turkish Baths

THE RACINE CABINET is a strong double-walled room, rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. When ready for use, the walls are rigid, yet by merely tipping the cabinet you fold it in a second into a 6-inch space.

A patent alcohol stove heats the cabinet to 150 degrees in three minutes. For a vapor bath, pour a pint of water into the vaporizer. For medicated baths, put the proper drugs in the water. We send 35 formulas with the cabinet.

The Racine cabinet places in your home all the benefits of the best Turkish bath rooms. Not an essential feature is lacking. You save breathing hot air, save the risk of exposure afterward, save time and expense. The cost is but 3 cents per bath.

For the cure of rheumatism, kidney and blood diseases, no other treatment can approach it. The hot-air bath forces the impurities that cause the disease out from five million pores at once. In all sanitariums the Turkish bath is the most important treatment. All who value cleanliness, complexion and health will eventually own one of these cabinets. The quieting, refreshing, invigorating effects of the bath are the pleasantest sensations possible. One bath will always stop a cold.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. Not in any way similar to the worthless affairs now advertised for this purpose. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from $5 to $12, express or freight prepaid, alcohol stove, vaporizer and face steaming attachment included. Send today for handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

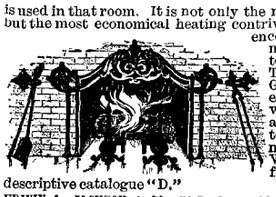
RACINE BATH CABINET CO.,
BOX X RACINE, WIS.

A SMOKE TEST

Shut a room up tightly and allow half a dozen smokers their liberty. Within twenty minutes after the smoking has stopped, the room will be free from smoke and smell without opening doors or windows, provided that

The Jackson Ventilating Grate

is used in that room. It is not only the most healthful but the most economical heating contrivance in existence. These facts must be of interest to you. The Ventilating Grate burns either coal, wood, or gas, and can be fitted in any ordinary fire-place. Write to-day for illustrated descriptive catalogue "D."



EDWIN A. JACKSON & CO., 54 Beekman Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

now calculated that a crore or a crore and a half (about $5,000,000) will be needed in the provinces for relief up to the end of March, tho much still depends on the rains of October and November. About half a crore ($2,000,000) will be needed for the Rajputana states, and it is quite possible that the government of India will arrange to advance sums to the states for famine relief. Several railway projects are now being made available for famine labor, especially in Rajputana. It is satisfactory to know that both the imperial and local governments are on the alert, and that all preparations in connection with the probable severe distress are arranged well in advance, while the experience bought during the last famine is being fully utilized.

Consul Everett writes from Batavia:

In the interest of American trade, I am compelled to draw attention to the subject of which I have heard for some time, but the accounts of which I thought might be somewhat exaggerated. I speak of the breaking open of merchandise in transit through Singapore to ports in the Netherlands India. Merchants here and in Macassar now rarely receive a shipment via Singapore from which something has not been abstracted, and they have begun to figure regularly on a certain percentage of loss for all goods shipped through that port. Recently, the Chamber of Commerce of Macassar forwarded a petition to the Dutch consul-general at Singapore urging him to represent the matter to the authorities and secure proper protection to those who transship goods in that port. I do not hear that any attention has been paid to the consul-general's request. The object appears to be to kill Batavia and Macassar (the latter a free port) as distributing centers for Netherlands India. For instance, machinery shipped via Singapore direct to Tegal, or some such place, in a Singapore ship, stands a good chance of getting there in good condition. If, however, the same machinery is shipped via Batavia from Singapore in a Dutch steamer, the chances are that it will arrive in bad order and with essential parts missing.

There is no doubt that to a considerable extent the desired effect has been achieved, for whereas formerly nearly everything for any part of Netherlands India used to come through Batavia, it is now a fact that many of the smaller ports in the colony are importing and exporting direct.

Macassar was made a free port to compete with Singapore, Singapore being also free; but the latter place has waged such a relentless war that it has done Macassar a great amount of damage. In fact, I am told that for those living in Macassar it is useless to have anything come from Singapore, and that the only way is to import things direct from Europe, or else via Batavia from one of the Dutch steamers that come straight from Holland without going to Singapore.

The best way to ship goods here from New York is either by steamer to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, thence by direct steamers of the various Dutch lines to Batavia and the other ports in this colony, or by steamer to Liverpool, thence by direct English or Dutch steamer to Batavia. Those who ship via Singapore do so at their peril and must expect to find themselves involved in all sorts of claims and lawsuits on account of goods damaged and lost.

The address of Sir William White before the British Association at Dover last September is an excellent summary of the progress made in the ocean steamship construction. In 1840, the side-wheel ship *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, 207 feet long, 750 horse-power, maintained a sea speed of about 8½ knots on a coal consumption of 40 tons a day. Speed has been increased from 8½ to 22½ knots and the time of the voyage reduced to about 38 per cent. of what it was in 1840. Steamers have more than trebled in length, about doubled in breadth, and increased tenfold in displacement. The engine power has been made forty times as great. The ratio of horse-power to the weight carried has increased fourfold. The rate of coal consumption (measured by horse-power per hour) is now only one third of what it was in 1840. In 1871, the White Star liner *Oceanic*, 430 feet long, 7,200 tons displacement, with engines of 3,000 horse-power, had a speed of 14½ knots. In 1889 the *Teutonic*, of the same line, was built, having a length of 565 feet, 16,000 tons displacement, 17,000 indicated horse-power, 20 knots' speed, and coal consumption of 300 tons a day; then followed, in 1894, the Cunarder *Campania*, 600 feet long, 20,000 tons displacement, 28,000 horse-power, at full speed of 22 knots, coal consumption 500 tons a day; and in 1899 the new *Oceanic* of the White Star Line, 685 feet, 25,000 tons, and a speed of about 22 knots. The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd line, is 625 feet long and has maintained a speed of 22½ knots. A larger steamer is now building, the *Deutschland*, 660 feet, 23,000 tons, 33,000 horse-power, with an estimated speed of 23½ knots. Sir William White is confident that the maximum of size and speed has not been reached, and says that "increase in length and weight favors the better maintenance of speed at sea. The tendency, therefore, will be to even greater regularity of service than at present. Quicker passages will, to some extent, diminish risks."

The *Kaiser Friedrich*, which was one of two vessels built by the North German Lloyd for their new fast line, has been rejected on account of not coming up to contract requirements as to speed. She was built by Schichau, of Elbing, the yacht and torpedo-boat builder, and was to have been half a knot faster than the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. She is 600 feet long, with engines of 25,000 horse-power. This fine ship has been taken over by the Hamburg-American line—the largest fleet now in the world—and is in their New York service.

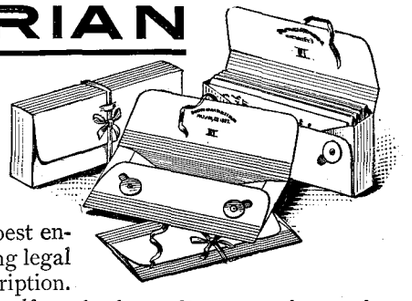
Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, on October 20, 1899, says:

During last week's session of the Academy of Science, papers were read by Messrs. J. Dybowski and G. Frou, on a gutta-percha producing plant, a native of northern China, which is cultivated in the colonial garden, Paris. Gutta-percha has been produced almost exclusively up to the present by trees growing in the Dutch East Indies, and attemps to acclimate these trees in the French colonies have not been very successful. The rubber trees of Java require conditions that render their culture impossible in all but a few of the colonies. The discovery of a gutta-percha producer that may be easily acclimated is thus a matter of great importance. The advantage of ready growth in a moderate climate is claimed for the plant reported to the academy. It is known as the *Eucomia illinoïdes*, and the fruit is said to contain 27.34 per cent. of gutta-percha of excellent quality.

CARTERIAN

Adjustable Expanding Document

ENVELOPE



THE simplest, strongest, and best envelope ever invented for filing legal papers or documents of any description. By means of a slot it adjusts itself perfectly to fit any enclosure from a single sheet of paper to a package an inch thick. Remove a part of the papers and envelope will adjust itself to remaining contents.

Size	Per Box 125
4 x 9	$3.00
4¼ x 9¼	3.25
4⅜ x 9½	3.25
4½ x 10⅜	3.50
4⅞ x 11¼	4.00

The following testimonial is one of many received by us:

MOHAWK, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1899.

Gentlemen:—Your Document Envelope places under obligation to you every one who has occasion to classify and file papers. I am greatly pleased with the samples sent.

Very truly yours, ALBERT D. MINOR.

Sample package of 1 Dozen any size, or assorted sizes, sent postpaid for 45 cents in stamps.

Ask your stationer for them. If he does not carry them in stock or cannot get them for you send to the manufacturers.

CARTER, RICE & CO. (Corporation)

246 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

TIME AND TROUBLE SAVED LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS

J. W. HYDE, Brooklyn, N. Y., says
The Burr Index is a delightful relief to a weary and tired brain. It saves hours of otherwise necessary labor. Every professional man should possess one. Its advantage to the scholar, over the old methods of ready reference, is as the "reaper" over the old-fashioned "sickle."

Burr's Patent Indexes

All words and names are indexed by the first two letters with nearly *four hundred combinations* in thumb holes cut in the edges of the leaves. A combination for every word in use. A constant aid to professional men, business men, students and others.

A HELP TO THE BUSY LAWYER

It keeps in orderly and compact form references to reports, trials, conflicting opinions, general notes, etc.

A TIME SAVER TO THE PHYSICIAN

It enables the doctor to refer instantly to treatises, retrospects, notes on cases, observations, etc.

INVALUABLE TO THE MINISTER

The choicest gems of his library can be made instantly accessible, and handy records of sermons, etc., kept. As a library index it is unrivalled.

Send for price list and circulars. Mention this advertisement

THE BURR INDEX CO., Sole Mfgrs. HARTFORD, CONN.

In Memory of the Noted Evangelist,

DWIGHT L. MOODY

"HE'S SAFE IN THE ARMS OF JESUS."

Words and Music very appropriate. Title page embellished with the picture of the late Evangelist. This song can be used as a SOLO, ANTHEM, or for Sunday Schools.

Single copy 25 cents, postpaid.

WINDSOR MUSIC CO.,

44 E. 14th Street, NEW YORK. | 266 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention this paper.

Duplicate Whist Tables...

All the advantages of trays with a table to play on. Hidden compartments to play sixteen hands. No lost or mixed cards. Each player has *four leads in sixteen* hands. No errors or confusion possible. The table is a substantial piece of furniture, in oak or mahogany. It folds when not in use. Price delivered $7.00. Explanatory circular free.

GEO. H. RICE, Green Bay, Wis.

PLAYS Recitations, dialogues, and other entertainment books. Catalogue free.

DRAMATIC PUB. CO., CHICAGO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER died on December 22, of pneumonia, at the age of seventy-four. He was often called the richest man in England, and was at least one of the richest. He owned about one square mile in the best part of London, and had estates in half a dozen counties in England and Scotland. His income was estimated recently at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 a year. From the London property alone he was supposed to receive $2,000,000 a year, but he himself said some time ago that this was twice the real sum. It was from him that William Waldorf Astor bought Cliveden, his estate on the Thames, for $1,000,000.

The successor to the title and estates is the Duke's grandson, Viscount Belgrave, who is now aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Milner at Cape Town.

The manner in which much of the Duke's vast property grew is illustrated by this statement as to the London property already mentioned:

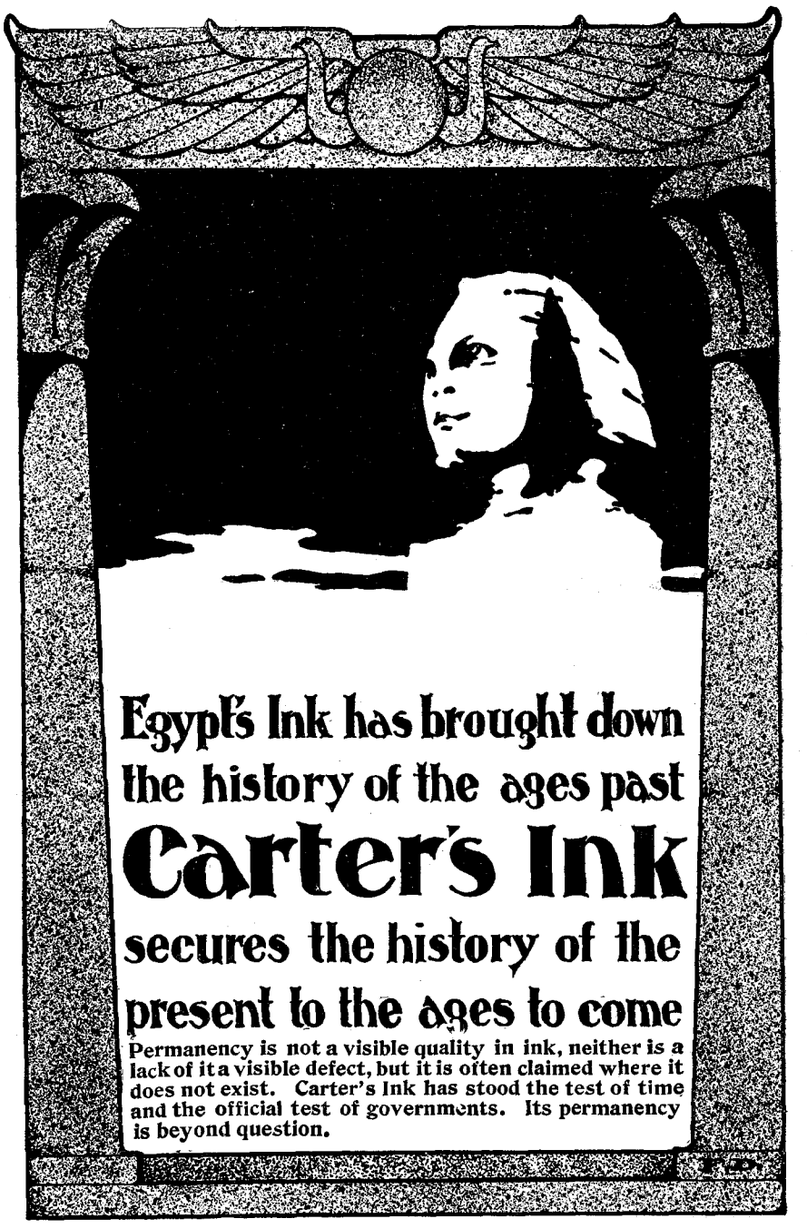
"Almost all his London property was rented out in the early years of this century on ninety-nine-year leases. At that time London was by no means the London of to-day, and the property that is to-day worth perhaps $100,000,000, was little more than farm land lying between the cities of London and Westminster. These cities were growing toward each other, and the then Earl Grosvenor's estate became valuable as building lots. It was entailed, and could not be sold, so it was leased by the acre on long ground rents, at what were good prices then. The lessees rapidly covered it with houses. These were sold over and over again, always subject to the ground rent to the successive Grosvenors. As time went on these leases expired, and ground and improvements reverted to the Duke. Then he was able to rent the houses for their real value. There is much of this property, the leases of which have not yet run out, and many of the leases have still forty years to run."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD, who has just been made major-general, has won the good will of a great many good men in power in Washington, says *The Baltimore News*. He is recognized as a man of rare common sense. He is not a fluent talker as might be supposed, but expresses himself clearly and in a manner that stamps him as eminently practical. He is a specialist, not in one field, but in several. He is a Harvard man, and while at college made a record both as a student and all-around athlete. He is one of the best football players in the United States, and his athletic training served him usefully in several frontier campaigns. He has a medal of honor which he won in one of the Apache campaigns for valor and endurance in a very trying ordeal, and which he could not have won but for his enormous strength and staying powers. As a physician and surgeon he ranks very high, and as a student of sanitary problems affecting communities and army camps he has few equals. He is aggressively ambitious and has no hesitation in pushing himself to the front, altho he does it with an appearance of modesty which is entirely inoffensive. He married rich, which accounts for his being able to resist tempting offers in civil life. It is not money he wants, but position. He was appointed surgeon in the army in 1886 from New Hampshire, tho he is a native of Massachusetts. He is a sturdy, powerfully built man, stocky and full-blooded. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was stationed in Washington, and was physician to the families of the President and the Secretary of War, both of whom recognized his abilities and pushed him ahead.

A PLEASING incident in connection with the recent victories of the yacht *Columbia* over the *Shamrock* in the international races was the presentation of a handsome silver loving-cup to Capt. Nat Herreshoff by the employees of his shipbuilding works at Bristol, R. I. Upon it are engraved the names of eleven sailing-vessels which have been built at the Herreshoff yard, beginning with the *Fanchon* in 1865 and ending with the *Columbia* in 1899. The names of ten steam vessels also are given, beginning with the *Anemone* in 1870 and ending with the torpedo-boat *Morris* in 1897.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S New-Year's gift of chocolate to the forces of the British empire in South Africa will be unique. Having expressed the desire that none but her soldiers and sailors in South Africa should receive the tins, special orders have been issued that no more than the required number shall be manufactured, and when the total number has been made the dies will at once be destroyed. In the center of the cover of the tin there will be a gilt medallion of the Queen, and the design will include the royal monogram in red, white, and blue, and the words, prominently engraved, "South Africa, 1900."

COL. DUNCAN H. HOOD, son of the famous General Hood of the Confederate army and a graduate of West Point, has cast his fortunes with the South African republic and is now a commissioned officer in the Boer army. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out, he promptly left Columbia College, where he was engaged in the study of mining engineering, and went at once to his native State, Louisiana, where he enlisted in


Egypt's Ink has brought down
the history of the ages past
Carter's Ink
secures the history of the
present to the ages to come
Permanency is not a visible quality in ink, neither is a lack of it a visible defect, but it is often claimed where it does not exist. Carter's Ink has stood the test of time and the official test of governments. Its permanency is beyond question.

LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN

Solid 14kt. Gold Pen in Hard-Rubber Engraved Holder; Simple construction, always ready, no shaking; works perfectly; no blotting.

Agents Wanted

If your dealer will not supply it write us; pens sent anywhere, post-paid, complete with filler and full directions. All our pens are guaranteed; and this means money back—*if you want it*. Catalogue of Fountain and Gold Pens for the asking. LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 36 Gold St., New York.

PERFECT SCRAP BOOK.

Size 9½ by 11¼ Inches All Editions Same Size

THE EASY WAY.

No paste, self-indexing. The only labor required is cutting out the scrap.

Library Edition, 204 Pockets, Half Morocco, . . $3.00
College " 120 " " " . . . 2.00
Business " 72 " " Linen, . . . 1.00

At all leading stationers, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. That you may see its value we will send the "Sample Edition" containing twelve full-size pockets (paper cover) postpaid on receipt of ten cents.

Perfect Scrap Book Co., Dept. D, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the army. Hood was the first to suggest to President McKinley the idea of immune regiments for service in Cuba, and was called to Washington to discuss the idea. The result was that he was commissioned as colonel of one of the regiments. It happened that this regiment saw no active service in Cuba, and last July, after being mustered out, Colonel Hood returned to New York and resumed his studies, which he again dropped just before the South African war began.

EDWARD EVERETT once concluded a stately speech in Congress with a long, sonorous, and superbly modulated citation of a passage from Tacitus, and then took his seat. No sooner was he through than up sprang a burly member from the West. He had once been an Indian agent, and he began to pour out a vehement harangue in Choctaw. After a while the Speaker called him to order. "I don't see why my freedom of speech should be abridged," he cried; "you let the gentleman from Massachusetts run on, and I didn't understand the first word of his lingo any better than he does mine." The scene was very comical, but it struck the death-knell of further classical quotations in Congress.

AN amusing litigation between Sandow, the strong man, and Mr. Harry Leigh, a professional pianist, was recently brought to a conclusion. Sandow had engaged Mr. Leigh to assist at an exhibition which he was giving at the Empire Theater in Liverpool. The musician's duty was to impersonate Paderewski, and, after giving a short musical recital, to sit tight on his stool, which was attached to the instrument, while Sandow carried both piano and performer off the platform. This entertainment had been given without mishap during a tour of some length. But on this particular occasion, while the strong man was carrying his double burden off the stage, he shot both the instrument and the artist over his head, smashing the former and injuring the latter. For this untoward incident Mr. Leigh claimed damages, maintaining that at the time when Sandow attempted to do the accustomed feats he was exhausted by several previous displays of his physical prowess. The strong man, on the other hand, vigorously denied this impeachment, and asserted that he had tripped on a crease in the carpet, which it was Mr. Leigh's duty to have removed. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him $625 by way of compensation.

ERNEST BAUER, says the New York *Tribune*, an extensive poultry raiser, of Coffeyville, Kan., having read in an agricultural journal that boracic acid would preserve chicken meat almost indefinitely, assumed that the chemical should be mixed with the feed of the fowls and given to them to eat. He tried the experiment, with the result that 762 of his 800 chickens died within twenty-four hours. He sued the editor of the paper, but the court held that any man of ordinary intelligence should have known better than to try to preserve the flesh of living fowls by means of chemicals.

KRUGER, says *Household Words*, in addition to his other accomplishments, is by far the best preacher in the Transvaal, and the Dutch Reformed Church boasts of some capable men there. He occupies the pulpit in a modern brick edifice across the street from his home about once a month, and always talks to standing-room only. He uses no notes, but speaks off-hand from a text, and does not hesitate to sprinkle a little humor in the discourse. In his speeches before the Raad he quotes Scripture generously, and even more so in conversation.

A BRIDGEPORT, Conn., man named Four Miles has made application to the Court to have his name changed to Frank Miller, on the ground that his present appellation is frequently used to hold him up to ridicule. His father had five children, all boys, and instead of giving them ordinary Christian names he called them by the first five numerals. One and Three Miles have already had their names changed by the courts; Two Miles seems to be satisfied with his unique cognomen, and Five Miles can not take a new name until he shall have become of age.

For Seasickness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. FOURNESS-BRICE, of S.S. *Teutonic*, says: "I have prescribed it among the passengers travelling to and from Europe, and am satisfied that if taken in time, it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."

The Singer No. 24.

AUTOMATIC CHAIN-STITCH.

The general advantages of this type of machine for family sewing comprise greatest ease and quietness of operation, simplicity of construction and the elasticity of the single thread seam. When needle is threaded the machine is ready, the stitch requiring neither bobbin nor shuttle. The thread is taken from one spool and is *so interwoven and twisted that seam cannot rip unless* its finished end be unlocked. When this is done, the entire length of thread can be quickly withdrawn without injury to the fabric
Every genuine machine carries the trade-mark.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

24 WEEKS IN EUROPE!

Exceptional Opportunity for a limited number of cultured people to avail themselves of an **Ideal Summer Tour, under Experienced Management and at Moderate Cost,** leaving New York on **April 28, 1900,** on S.S. **"Aller,"** of North German Lloyd Line, and returning via Southampton, **October 14, 1900.** To ensure high character of party references will be required from all persons unknown to manager. Ten daily admission tickets allotted each member of party to visit the

Paris Exposition!

References, by permission: Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D.D., Rector St. Andrew's Church and Chaplain of Columbia University, 2067 Fifth Avenue, New York; Rev. Robt. S. MacArthur, Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, 358 West 57th St., New York; Prof. Robt. W. Rogers, Ph.D., D.D., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. For Itinerary containing other personal references and full particulars, address Mr. Charles F. Peck, 478 West 159th St., New York.

Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, England and Scotland. 4th Annual Tour

THE CRAWFORD TOURS.

THE ORIENT PARIS and PASSION PLAY

Oriental parties leave New York February 17 and April 18. Escorted tours to all parts of the world. Independent *steamship and railway tickets.* Special inducements to clubs and societies. Illustrated Itineraries free.

CRAWFORD & FLOYD
609-610 Tremont Building, Boston; 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York City; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 621 Marquette Building, Chicago.

PARIS = 1900

St'rs CITY OF ROME and NEBRASKA **specially chartered** for Paris Exposition, Oberammergau Passion Play and Tour of Europe. *start June 30; booking now.* Also *Thirty other* Spring and Summer Excursions. Special features; exception advantages.

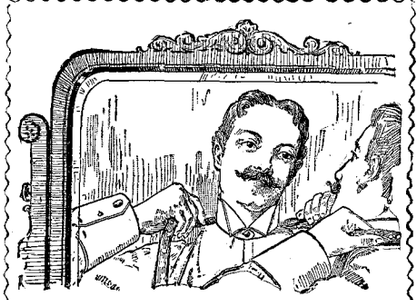
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Who is Going Abroad?

Send for Miss CLEVELAND'S itineraries of two most complete tours for 1900. Address Room 1231, 156 5th Ave., New York City.

EUROPEAN TOURS.

19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE. Glens Falls, N. Y.



LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. S, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

GENTLEMEN HUNTING

A Beautiful and Useful Present for a Lady Will Find

THE AUGUSTA-VICTORIA EMPRESS SHOULDER-SHAWL

an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.

Postpaid and registered for **$7.50.**

THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.
No. 12 Moravian Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

DON'T LOSE THE POINT

of your pencil. Carry it in the **Improved Washburne Patent Pencil Holder.** Fastens to pocket or lapel of vest. Grips firmly but don't tear the fabric. Eyeglass Holder, with swivel hook, equally handy. By mail, 10c each. *Catalogue of these and other novelties made with the Washburne Fasteners free for the asking.*

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

Christian Cleanliness
is exemplified **INDIVIDUAL CUPS.**
in the use of
Send for our free book.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.,
Dept. L Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WE BUY lamp-chimneys by the dozen; they go on snapping and popping and flying in pieces; and we go on buying the very same chimneys year after year.

Our dealer is willing to sell us a chimney a week for every lamp we burn.

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" do not break from heat; they are made of tough glass. Try them.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIND AND MUSCLE.

Bodily energy, whether mental or muscular, is the natural outcome of the food we eat. The engine which pulls the train requires the finest coal. The fuel must be free from clinkers which will obstruct the grates, and must furnish the largest number of heat units per ton, for the efficiency of the engine depends most of all upon the character of its fuel.

So with the human engine: Food is fuel. It is the source of all bodily heat and energy. Poor food results in a poor, weak body, a miserable, weak, irritable, and despondent brain, shaken nerves, disordered stomach, and an unsuccessful life. To live well one must eat well. The best foods are the natural cereal products manufactured by the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium Health Food Co. These choice foods, which have for many years been supplied to the thousands of invalids visiting this great institution and its score of branch establishments in a dozen different countries, are now available to the public, having been placed for distribution in the hands of leading grocers throughout the country.

One of the most popular foods made by this company is Granola, with a rich nutty flavor and three times the food value of meat. It requires no cooking, and is ready for immediate use with the addition of fruit juice or milk.

Granola is sold in pound packages by leading grocers.

A postal card from a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST bearing the name of the grocer who does not sell Granola, sent to the Sanitarium Health Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich., will bring a free sample.

REDUCED TO $4.50.

To place our best $10.00 TOLEDO BATH CABINET in every home we send it complete for 30 days with best alcohol stove, directions, formulas to any address upon receipt of $4.50. Face Steamer 75c extra. Order today. Ours best of all Cabinets, has real door, steel frame, top curtains, rubber lined, folds flat 1 in. space. Money refunded after 30 days use if not just as represented. It's a home necessity. Turkish and vapor baths 3c each prevent disease, cure without drugs colds, la grippe, rheumatism, female ills, all blood, skin, kidney, nervous troubles. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE FREE. We make Cabinets from $2.25 up. Agents Wanted. Easy terms. Exclusive territory. TOLEDO BATH CABINET CO., 614 Cherry St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Medical Advice.—YOUNG PHYSICIAN: "When you have a case which baffles you, whom do you call in?"

OLD DOCTOR (gruffly): "The undertaker."—*Life.*

The Reason Why.—GILES: "Statistics show that fewer men fill drunkards' graves than in former years."

MILES: "What's the cause—world growing better?"

GILES: "No; I guess cremation has something to do with it."—*New York Evening World.*

No Wonder!—VISITOR: "What was the matter with the man they just brought in?"

DOCTOR: "Stuck his head through a pane of glass."

VISITOR: "How did he look?"

DOCTOR: "His face wore an injured expression."—*Baltimore News.*

He was an Athlete.—"Judging from that fellow's splendid shoulder and chest development, I should say that he was an eminent athlete."

"That's Herr Spitznoodle, who conducts the orchestra in Wagnerian opera."—*Chicago Record.*

Much more Serious.—"Do you know that a man is three eighths of an inch shorter at night than in the morning?" demanded Dinsmore. "The last time stocks took a tumble," replied Mullins, "I was $2,000 shorter at night than in the morning."—*Life.*

The Real Test for Swearing.—WRANGLER: "You say that Job's patience never was really tested?"

QUIBBLER: "I do. Why, he never put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth just as he wanted to make his argument most impressive."—*Life.*

A Natural Death.—COLONEL CORKRIGHT: "Did that nigguh die a natural death, Majuh?"

MAJOR GORE: "Yes, suh; he was lynched for voting the Republican ticket."—*Life.*

Whose Gift?—"What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handling a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American; "it's for a present to my sister; I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know the young mademoiselle!"

A Rude Suggestion.—GREAT ACTRESS: "That's an atrocious portrait! Is that the best you can do? Is there no way you can improve upon it? Suggest something."

PHOTOGRAPHER: "Madam, you might permit your understudy to sit for you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Literally So.—"Well," said the monkey to the organ-grinder as he sat on the top of the organ, "I'm simply carried away with the music."—*Tit-Bits.*

Dark Outlook.—FORTUNE-TELLER: "And I see a dark man who will give you trouble."

THE WIDOW (to herself): "The coalman! Why didn't I pay his bill?"—*Chicago News.*

A Misunderstanding.—A hush falls upon the court. "Do you know the prisoner at the bar?" asked the counsel. "When I've got the price, I know everybody at the bar!" protests the colonel.

"I have found your Bronchial Troches most useful for hoarseness and colds." PROF. L. RICCI, Queens College, LONDON, ENG.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

OF BOSTON

Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

...FOR...
Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Colds, Bronchitis.

For twenty-one years the most successful GERMICIDE in contagious disease.

Send for descriptive booklet, containing physicians' testimonials and price list.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., 69 Wall St., New York, SCHIEFFELIN & CO., N. Y., U. S. Agts.

Give a Thought

to the need and the quality as well.

WHEATLET

Is A Simple Food

and is easily and perfectly digestible. Is made of the WHOLE WHEAT denuded of the irritating husk particles, and is Rich in Gluten.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

Made only by the

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

ONE CENT for each hour and a

Tuxedo Oil Heater

Tuxedo Oil Heater.

will make your "cold room" a warm room. No bother, no muss, no smell, no smoke. If your dealer doesn't keep it, send us $4.50 and we'll send you one, freight paid in the U.S. and East of the Rocky Mountains. Illus. Lamp Catalogue, 150 designs, sent free on application.

$4.50

Holmes, Booth & Haydens, 37 Park Place New York.

FACTORY: Waterbury, Conn. Established 1853.

Plays Speakers Dialogues Recitations | For Churches Sunday & Day Schools | Send For Catalogue Free | DeWITT PUB. CO. 34 W. 30TH ST. NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from the witness-stand, with dignity. The colonel, understand, employs the Kentucky dialect.—*Detroit Journal.*

Not the Usual Kind.—WANDERING WILLIE: "What do yer expect fer Chris'mus?"

WEARY RAGGLES: "Well, ef I'm committed to de island maybe I'll hev a watch an' chain."—*Judge.*

A Case of Recognition.—"What on earth are you bringing all those umbrellas in here for?" asked Mrs. Van Fashion, as Mr. Van Fashion puffed into their bedroom with an armful of rain-interceptors. "Why, I thought that reception was due to-night." "Yes, and you are afraid the guests will steal them, are you?" "Not at all. I am afraid they will recognize them."—*Life.*

He Couldn't Stand It.—"Judge, your honor," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions." "You have the court's permission." "If I go to trial, will I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?" "Certainly." "And then hear all the handwriting experts?" "Of course." "And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?" "Very probably." "Well, judge, your honor, I'm ready to enter my plea." "What is it?" "Guilty."—*Washington Star.*

Retrospective.—"Harry!" "What is it, Dorothy?" "Did you give me that parlor lamp last Christmas, or did I give it to you?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Bicycle Dialect.—MRS. SPROCKET: "George, what in the world happened to the pipe organ in church this morning while you were singing that solo?"

MR. SPROCKET (who always talks bicycle): "Why, the organist was coasting on easy grade with her feet off the pedals, when she ran into some sharp notes and the old thing punctured."—*Ohio State Journal.*

One Fact that was Certain.—"Who was the scientist who made the discovery that baldness is a sign of intellect?" "I don't know his name. All I know is that he was bald."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 25.

—The situation in **South Africa** remains unchanged; the British Government accepts another offer of a squadron of **Canadian** rough riders.

—Coal-miners and lace-workers in **France** go on strike to the number of several thousand.

—**Christmas** is celebrated by giving great dinners to the poor; at Windsor the Queen gives a reception to the soldiers' wives and children.

—The War Department issues a statement showing the amount of relief work done in **Puerto Rico**; great distress still exists in parts of the island.

—Large contributions are made to a fund for **General Lawton's** wife.

Tuesday, December 26.

—The bombardment of Ladysmith is continued; **General Joubert** resumes command of the Boer forces; Gen. Lord Kitchener reaches Gibraltar pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

—Small engagements take place in the **Philippines**, resulting in native loss and capture of military supplies.

—Secretary Gage and Mr. Roberts, Director of the Mint, make statements as to the **financial situation.**

—The first treaty between **Mexico and China** is signed at the Mexican embassy in Washington.

—The funeral of **D. L. Moody** takes place at East Northfield, Mass.

Wednesday, December 27.

—Winston Churchill, captured by the Boers, makes good his escape and arrives at **Chievely Camp,** where General Buller is joined by Sir

If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers, you should write a Postal Card NOW for

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900

"The Leading American Seed Catalogue."

A handsome book, written at FORDHOOK FARMS—the largest trial grounds in America. Tells all about the **Best Seeds That Grow**, including some valuable "NEW CREATIONS" for 1900. Liberal Cash Prizes. Useful Leaflets and New Vest Pocket Guides to Success, free to all customers.

Everyone who would grow the choicest vegetables or the most beautiful flowers should carefully study "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." Write TO-DAY. It is FREE.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., SEED GROWERS, **Philadelphia, Pa.**

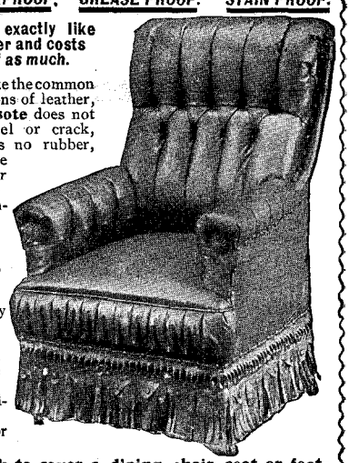
STEREOPTICONS MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES CONDENSED CATALOGUE FREE RILEY BROS. 16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

PANTASOTE

Outwears Leather!

WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

Enough to cover a dining chair, seat or footstool sent for 25 cents in stamps.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2ct. stamp with your upholsterer's name.*

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY,
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

Are You a Cog?

If you are a workman or a clerk, and feel that you are like a cog in a wheel, going always but making no progress, write and learn how to prepare yourself for a really desirable position.

Change Your Occupation

We give complete courses by mail in **Electrical, Mechanical** or **Steam Engineering, Architectural or Mechanical Drawing, Surveying, Civil Engineering,** etc. We will advise you free.

The International Correspondence Schools,
Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BOOKS

holds a responsible position. We guarantee to prepare young men and women to fill the highest places in bookkeeping if they are anxious to advance and will study "between times." Thousands have prospered through our unequaled course of

EDUCATION BY MAIL

in Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Mining and Civil Engineering; Metallurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Branches, Stenography, Machine Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low price; easy terms. *Sent free to those who enroll now, a complete drawing outfit worth* $11.10, or other premiums. Mention subjects interested in when writing to

THE UNITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
154-56-58 Fifth Avenue, New York, for catalogue No. 31

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Instruction by mail, adapted to everyone. Takes spare time only. Three courses; Preparatory and College Law Course; also Business Law Course. Improve your condition and prospects. Graduates everywhere. Nine years of success. Full particulars free.

SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, 150 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SUPERIOR CLASSICAL MASTER
and a GYMNASIUM DIRECTOR

wanted September, 1900, for a high-grade school for boys in vicinity of New York. Liberal salary. Address DEAN, Room 13, 38 Park Row, New York.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS

102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN.

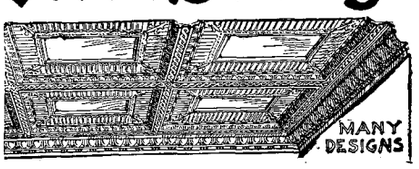
Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. MCKEE, Ph.D., President,
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
of Famous People BOUGHT and SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1125 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Send for Price List.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE Equitable Building.

"First-Class Railroad Stocks

and other listed securities if bought on our Instalment plan will yield more than the usual rates of dividends. . .

Emmens, Strong & Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars free. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Charles Warren; the Kimberley garrison make a sortie and capture several Boers.

—Colonel Lockett routs a Filipino force near **San Mateo,** Luzon.

—American merchant ships with cargoes of flour are **seized by British cruisers** in Delagoa Bay.

—Representatives of the **leading scientific societies** of the country meet in convention at New Haven.

—Edwin Gould is elected president of the reorganized **Produce Exchange Trust Company** of New York.

Thursday, December 28.

—Brisk engagements take place at the fighting centers in the **Transvaal**; the Boers bombard General Methuen's position.

—A parade of **six thousand strikers** is held at St. Etienne, France.

—**The bodies of the *Maine* dead** are buried in Arlington National Cemetery, in presence of the President and members of the Cabinet.

—Addresses are made by President Hadley, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and others, at the convention of the **American Economic Association** in Ithaca.

Friday, December 29.

—The **bombardment of Mafeking** continues; Ladysmith is closely pressed by the Boers.

—A detachment of American troops **captures a Filipino stronghold** beyond Matalban, and makes twenty-four prisoners.

—The Naval Board on Construction adopts designs for **three new battle-ships** of 14,000 tons.

—**Naval casualties** off the coast of Kent, and also near Cape Hatteras, result in serious loss of life.

—**Rev. Sylvester Malone,** the oldest Roman Catholic pastor in Brooklyn, dies of pneumonia.

Saturday, December 30.

—The British cruiser *Magicienne* seizes a German steamer in Delagoa Bay; **seizures of American flour** are also made, and provoke much criticism in this country.

—The **funeral of General Lawton** takes place in Manila, and his body is placed on board the transport *Thomas* bound for the United States.

—Favorable replies to Secretary Hay's note regarding the "**open door**" **in China** are received from England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan.

Governor-General Davis is summoned from **Puerto Rico** to give information to Congress regarding a permanent form of government for the island.

—A **fire in Chicago** causes $1,000,000 damage.

Sunday, December 31.

—Several small engagements take place in **South Africa,** and a British cavalry reconnaissance from Dordrecht is repulsed; **Adelbert S. Hay,** the new United States consul, leaves London for Pretoria.

—**Pope Leo,** in an address to his entourage, designates Cardinal Gotti as his successor.

—**Rev. Dr. Purves** accepts the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

—The Irish-American societies of New York hold a mass-meeting to **denounce England's war** in the Transvaal.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Case) 320 Broadway N. Y. City.

Dr. Brown-Sequard on Rheumatism and Sleeplessness.

This renowned French physician and scientist taught that rheumatism, sleeplessness, pains in bones and muscles, neuralgia, sciatica and kindred disorders of weakened nerves and vitality were due to an excessive flow of electricity from the body to the earth. This was the thought that suggested the invention of the **Slayton Insulation Treatment,** by means of which this flow can be regulated or absolutely stopped. By night the patient's bed is insulated by means of the

Slayton Electric Switch Glass Caster, and by day the

Slayton Insulating Spun-Glass Insole is worn.

A plain theory, but does it work? Take notice. In the past eight months 10,000 sets have been sold, and **not one was paid for until after trial.** Are **you** open to conviction enough to take a free trial of this treatment which is so helpful to others? Read these letters and see if it is worth while.

MR. D. J. PRESTON, of Tipton, Mich., writes: "The Casters are worth more than their weight in gold to me. I have tried them and know that they have cured. I was so helpless for three months at a time that I had to be lifted from chair to bed. I have not felt any rheumatism since using the Casters."

NOEL MAY, of Denver, Colo., writes: "The Slayton Insulating Insoles are proving highly satisfactory. I cannot speak too highly of them."

FREE TRIAL We will gladly send anyone a full set of the SLAYTON ELECTRIC SWITCH CASTERS and SLAYTON INSULATING INSOLES on receipt of 25c. for postage and packing, or separately, 17c. for the Casters and 8c. for the Insoles. Try them for two weeks according to directions. If they do not help you, return them by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you (and they certainly will), send us $3 for the Casters and $2 for the Insoles. These articles can be used separately with great benefit, but to secure the *greatest* relief both should be used. Be sure to state whether Casters are to be placed on iron, brass or wooden bedsteads, and the size of shoes Insoles are to fit.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Ltd., — 25 High Street, Tecumseh, Mich.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

WE RESTORE SIGHT!
GLASSES RENDER DEFECTIVE VISION CHRONIC.
Write for our ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, mailed free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY
239 Broadway, New York.

IN WHAT DISTRESS WE NOTE THIS LASS IS DISFIGURED WITH HER HIDEOUS GLASSES.

SEE NOW THE FACE BRIGHT AS AURORA DUE TO USE OF THE SIGHT RESTORER.

DON'T BE HARD UP. $1600 A YEAR SURE.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND METAL PLATING. NEW, QUICK PROCESS.

MR. REED MADE $88 FIRST 3 DAYS. Mr. Cox writes: "Get all I can do. Plate 30 sets a day. Elegant business." Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Agents all making money. So can you. **Gents or Ladies, you can positively make $5 to $15 a day,** at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling **Prof. Gray's Platers.** Unequalled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. **Warranted. No experience necessary.**

LET US START YOU IN BUSINESS. We do plating ourselves. Have experience. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. **Guaranteed. New modern methods.**

WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets, FREE. Failure impossible.

THE ROYAL, OUR NEW DIPPING PROCESS. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with finest, most brilliant plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. **Guaranteed 5 to 10 years.**

A boy plates from 200 to 300 pieces tableware daily. No polishing, grinding or work necessary.

DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. **You will not need to canvass.** Our agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers always delighted. **WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.** Been in business for years. Know what is required. **Our customers have the benefit of our experience.**

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and Guarantee Everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. **WE START YOU. Now is the time to make money.**

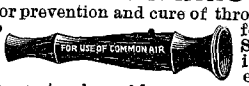
WRITE TO-DAY. Our New Plan—Samples, Circulars and Testimonials FREE.

Don't wait. Send us your name anyway. Address

CRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 240 MIAMI BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice.



Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to

C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.

Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

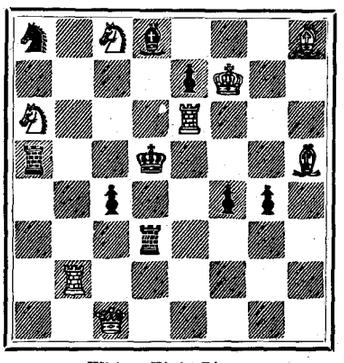
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 442.

BY E. P. BELL.

"Best Two-er" *Football and Field* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

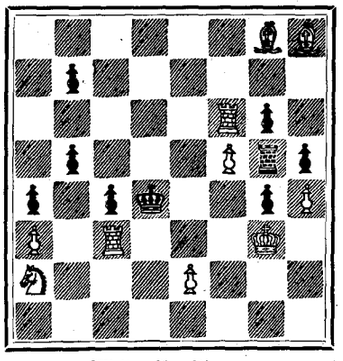
White mates in two moves.

Problem 443.

BY N. HARROP.

"Best Three-er" *Football and Field* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 437.

Key-move, Q—Q R 4.

No. 436.

1. Q—K R sq / K—Q 2	2. Q—B 6 ch / K x Q	3. Kt—K 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q sq	3. B—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 2	2. Q—R 7 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—K 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 3	3. B—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Q, must	3. Kt—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—B 6 ch / K—B 2	3. B x P mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; D. W. Leet, Milwaukee; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

437 (only): J. F. Cahill, Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; the Hon. S. D. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; W. H. Greely, Boston; W. D. Heilig, Stroudsburg, Pa.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.

Comments (437): "Easy, but not without merit"—M. W. H.; "Entitled to praise and prize"—I. W. B.; "Very good"—C. R. O.; "A perfect two-er"—F. H. J.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Easy, but pure and pretty"—J. G. L.; "Clean and beautiful"—A K.; "Fine"—R. E. B.; "Too easy, seen at a glance"—B. M.; "Simple and neat"—J. F. C.; Pretty arrangement of an old idea"—W. R. C.; "Good and tough"—Dr. G. S. H.

(436): "A problem of the highest order"—M. W. H.; "A brilliant and bewildering beauty"—I. W. B.; "Elegant"—C. R. O.; "The mate in two spoils the problem, otherwise a capital one"—F. H. J. "Perfect, except the two-move variation"—F. S. F.; "Fine problem and difficult; the Kt mates are of the finest variety"—M. M.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "Highly commendable"—A K.; "Quite difficult"—R. E. B.; "Interesting and beautiful"—D. W. L.; "First-class without a doubt"—G. P.; "A piece of fine strategy"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Variations very intricate and cleverly designed"—B. M.

Triangular College League.

"OLD PENN" WINS.

The first annual Tournament of what is to be known as the Triangular College League, composed of six players from the universities of Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, was played in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, beginning December 27. The contestants were: C. B. Lester and H. N. Davis (Brown); L. A. Karpinski and E. H. Riedel (Cornell); R. B. Griffith and J. S. Francis (Pennsylvania).

FULL SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
Pennsylvania	6	2
Cornell	5½	2½
Brown	1½	7½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Griffith (P.)	4	0
Francis (P.)	2	2
Reidel (C.)	3	1
Karpinski (C.)	2½	1½
Lester (B.)	½	3½
Davis (B.)	0	4

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

HARVARD WINS.

The eighth annual match between the Chess-representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was played in New York City, during Christmas week.

FULL SCORE OF THE MATCH.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	9	3	Yale	5	7
Columbia	8½	3½	Princeton	1½	10½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Perry (H)	5	1	Cook (Y)	4	2
Rice (H)	4	2	Morgan (Y)	1	5
Sewall (C)	4½	1½	Henly (P)	1	5
Falk (C)	4	2	Hunt (P)	½	5½

RECORD OF ALL THE TOURNAMENTS.

Year.	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	7½	9	5	2½
1893	7	8½	5	3½
1894	9	3	6	6
1895	8½	8	3½	4
1896	10	4½	4	5½
1897	10	6½	4½	3
1898	10	8½	2½	2
1899	9	8½	5	1½
Totals	71	56½	35½	28

The Intercollegiate Trophy, a silver punch-bowl weighing nearly one hundred ounces, was presented to the colleges in 1891 by a number of graduates, who subscribed $500 for this purpose. A college, in order to become the possessor of the Trophy, must win ten matches in succession. In the eight matches, Columbia won the first two, and Harvard has won the last six in succession.

The Marshall-Johnson Match.

In the match between F. J. Marshall, champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, and S. Johnston, champion of Chicago, the score stands at the time of going to press: Marshall, 3; Johnston, 1; Draws, 1.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press, the record of the National Masters' Tournament is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4	4	Popiel	4	4
Albin	4	4	Prock	0	8
Brody	5	3	Schlechter	5½	2½
Korte	3½	4½	Schwartz	2½	5½
Marco	3½	4½	Wolf	5	3
Maroczy	7	1	Zinkl	4	4

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SIXTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 Kt—B 4	B—B 2
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	26 K R-QBsq	P—K Kt 4
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	27 Kt—Q 3	P—Q R 4
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 R—Kt 7	Q R—B sq
5 Q—K 2	B—K 2	29 R x P	R x R ch
6 Kt x P	Kt x P	30 Kt x R	R—Q B sq
7 P—Q 3	Castles.	31 Kt—Q 3	R—B 5
8 Q Kt-KB3	P—K B 4	32 Kt—B 5	R x P
9 Kt—Kt 5	B—Kt 5 ch	33 Kt—Q 7	K—Kt 2
10 P—B 3	Kt x Q B P	34 P—K 6	B—R 4
11 Q—Q B 2	Kt—Q 4 ch	35 P—R 3	R—K 5
12 B—Q 2	B x B ch	36 Kt—B 5	R—K 8 ch
13 Q x B	P—K R 3	37 K—B 2	R—K 7 ch
14 Kt—R 3	Q—K 2 ch	38 K—B sq	R—Q B 7
15 Kt—K 5	Q—Kt 5	39 Kt—Kt 7	P—Q 5
16 Q x Q	Kt x Q	40 Kt—Q 6	R—B 8 ch
17 R—B sq	P—B 3	41 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
18 P—Q 4	B—K 3	42 K—Kt sq	K—B 3
19 P—Q R 3	Kt—Q 4	43 P—K 7	P—Q 6
20 B—B 4	R—K sq	44 Kt x P ch	K x Kt
21 Castles	Kt—Q 2	45 P-Kt 4 ch	K—B 5
22 B x Kt	P x B	46 P x B	K—Kt 6
23 R—B 7	Kt x Kt	47 R—K B 6	R—Kt 7 ch
24 B P x Kt	P—Q Kt 3	48 K—B sq	P—Q 7
		49 P—K 8 (Q)	

Black announced mate in five moves:

49	R—Kt 8 ch	52 K—R sq	Q—Q 4 ch
50 K x R	P—Q 8 (Q)ch	53 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt 7 mate
51 R—B sq	Q—Q 5 ch		

Barry's Fine Play.

The New York *Clipper* gives as one of its problems the position in the recent game between Pillsbury and J. F. Barry, the Boston champion, when the latter announced mate in thirteen moves!

WHITE (B): K on K R 2; Q on K R 5; B on Q 2; Rs on K sq and K 7; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 3, Q R 2.

BLACK (P): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on K B 4, Q B 4; R on K B sq; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 3, Q 3 and 4, Q B 3, Q R 3.

"Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players."

We have received from Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., a little booklet, beautifully printed, containing "Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players," by Richard Penn, F.R.S. (reprinted from the 1839 London Edition); "A Fasciculus of Chess-Wrinkles," by Capt. H. A. Kennedy; and "The Morals of Chess," by Benjamin Franklin.

The first of these is what may be called a philosophical treatise on the temperament of a Chess-player. As an example, the first paragraph reads: "Win as often as you can, but never make any display of insulting joy on the occasion. When you can not win—lose (tho you may not like it) with good temper." Another paragraph advises the player not to be alarmed about the state of your adversary's health, when, after losing two or three games, he complains of having a bad headache, or of feeling very unwell. If he should win the next game, you will probably hear no more of this." The "Conclusion" is worth keeping in our scrap-book: "Chess holds forth to the philosopher relaxation from his several studies,—to the disappointed man, relief from unavailing regret,—and to the rich and idle, an inexhaustible source of amusement and occupation." The "Fasciculus" is a satire, and, as the quotation puts it, "Satire oft hits the mark when logic fails." Altogether it is a very delightful book, full of good things.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

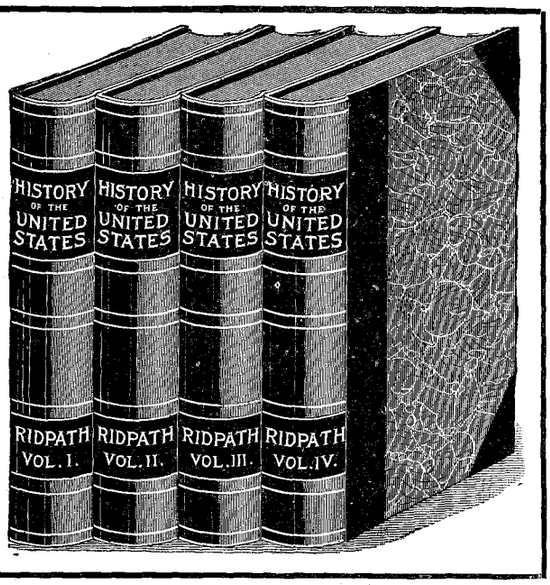
Special INTRODUCTORY OFFER to Literary Digest Readers

At Half Price
TO DIGEST READERS
For Thirty Days

THE NEW IMPERIAL EDITION OF

Ridpath's History of the United States

FOUR SUPERB ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES. *REVISED TO DATE*



Includes the Spanish-American War

ONLY 50 CENTS REQUIRED
OUR OFFER

THE work is superbly bound in half Russia gilt tops, the most elegant of bindings, the type is large and clear and printed upon the highest quality of heavy vellum finished paper. Hundreds of illustrations, colored maps, and charts richly embellish the work, and sells regularly at $20. To those who accept this offer within thirty days, the set will be sent prepaid on payment of 50 cents and the balance will be payable in ten monthly payments of $1 each. Books can be returned within ten days and money refunded if not found satisfactory.

An Easy Way to Secure a Matchless Set of Books That Should be in Every American Home. :: ::

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
I accept your Special Offer to DIGEST Readers of Ridpath's History of the United States, and enclose 50 cents as initial payment. Send full particulars and if satisfactory, will order the set, otherwise the 50 cents is to be returned to me.

.....

.....

ONLY 500 SETS ARE OFFERED TO DIGEST READERS AT THIS PRICE

NO American home, however obscure and humble, can afford to be without some readable, authentic and patriotic narrative of the struggles and triumphs of that land whose name has become, in all the world, the synonym of liberty. Such a work is Dr. Ridpath's **Popular History of the United States.**

READS LIKE A ROMANCE

It is a compendium of the stirring facts of our history woven into a narrative so brilliant and dramatic as to leave an ineffaceable impression on the mind of the reader. The images rise from these pages like the creations of fiction. The great acts of our national drama are set on the historic stage like the scenes of the *Histories* of Shakespeare, and the imagination is borne onward without effort or weariness. Thousands of the readers of Dr. Ridpath's work have borne witness to **its unfailing and absorbing interest.**

360,000 COPIES SOLD OF THE FIRST EDITION

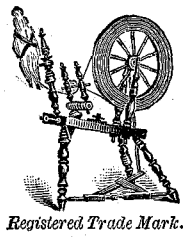
This is the GREATEST SALE ever recorded of a historical work, and shows the wonderful popularity of the author and the great merit of the work. :: :: ::

AMERICA'S GREATEST HISTORIAN

Dr. Ridpath needs no introduction to the American public, his name is a household word and his history stands unequalled among all works of a like kind, giving the real substance of many exhaustive histories within the compass of a single work. How completely this is done, with what consummate skill the historian has sifted the wheat from the chaff, how the vividness of his narrative grows in fascinating power to the close, is well attested by the fact of its phenomenal sale.

HENRY G. ALLEN & COMPANY, Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered Trade Mark.

ANNUAL SALE

Austrian Hemstitched Table Linens of Medium Grade—A Little Less Than 100 Sets.

In a good assortment of patterns at the following cut prices:

	Napkins 18-in. sq.	Napkins 20-in. sq.	
2 x 2½-yard cloth and one doz. napkins..	$6.75	8.75	10.75
Reg. price	7.75	10.00	12.00
2 x 3-yard cloth and one doz. napkins....	$7.50	9.50	11.50
Reg. price	8.50	11.00	13.00

	Napkins 22-in. sq.		Napkins 26-in. sq.
2 x 2½-yard cloth and one doz. napkins..	$11.75	13.75	16.50
Reg. price	14.00	16.50	19.50
2½ x 2½-yard cloth and one doz. napkins		$13.50	18.50
Reg. price		16.00	22.50
2½ x 3-yard cloth and one dozen napkins	$15.00	17.25	20.00
Reg. price	18.00	20.50	24.00

Send for booklet giving full details of entire sale.

"THE LINEN STORE,"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

Morning Headache

is usually caused by retention of uric acid in the system which, if not attended to, results in rheumatic, catarrhal or kidney troubles.

Tartarlithine...

gives immediate relief in these cases.

Dr. J. M. Welch, St. Paul., Minn., says: "I gave Tartarlithine to a lady who had been suffering for ten days with a severe headache, caused by retention of uric acid, having been a sufferer from that complaint for several years. For the past ten days her physician could not relieve her headache, and the Tartarlithine helped her very materially—at once."

Regular package $1.00,
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

The Independent, New York: "Richard Realf's genius was of remarkable quality. Patriotism fairly blazed in many of his lyrics; his love of freedom was an imperious passion, which gives a trumpet strain to his war poems and kindred pieces and sets him high among our most vigorous singers."

Poems by Richard Realf

Edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton

Author of "John Brown and His Men," etc.

More than one hundred and fifty stirring lyrics and beautiful songs and sonnets. With an interesting story of the Poet's life by Col. Hinton

HEARTILY COMMENDED

The Times, New York: "Richard Realf had in him a kind of composite spirit that suggested a blend of General Massey with Robert Burns. He wrote always with fluency and fire, and there was such a fresh and felicitous touch at his command that he rarely failed to hit a high mark."

The Atlanta Constitution: "There are so many beautiful verses in the collection that the reviewer labors under some embarrassment in making selections therefrom. Originality of style and thought characterizes him in whatever he undertakes. In other words, he is so fruitful of resources within himself that he is wholly without excuse for borrowing; and consequently in his literary productions he reflects most exclusively the fires of his own poetic genius."

12mo, Cloth. Deckle Edges. Gilt Top. . .
Tasteful Cover Design. Price, $2.50 Net.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

JUST PUBLISHED! NOW READY!

G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Harmony of Science and Revelation, Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio: "The volume will be indispensable to all persons who have occasion to make use of the history of the past. In fact, each opening of the pages is a full history in itself of a certain period of the country to which the facts relate. The amount of information compressed into each page, and the ease of obtaining it from the page, are alike marvelous."

THE

Cyclopedia of Classified Dates

Compiled by CHARLES E. LITTLE,

Compiler of "Historical Lights," "Biblical Lights and Side Lights," etc., etc.

The Cyclopedia gives the notable events of universal history from the earliest times down to the present. All the dates and events are entered in chronological order. Over two hundred thousand facts are presented, classified under topics representing every department of interest.

Chancellor H. M. McCracken, D.D., LL.D., New York University, N. Y.: "Not the least item of its value will be found in that it will give an epitome of the history of each country in considerable measure, and will prepare for further investigation."

Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D., LL.D.: "This book is a most fascinating geography of past events upon the whole planet. Classified, comprehensive, condensed, complete."

John Bascom, LL.D., Williamstown, Mass.: "One of those marvels of industry and of exhaustless aid by which our period is becoming characterized."

Philadelphia Times: "It furnishes a complete, orderly, and readily accessible record of the history of every country and every people during nearly seventy centuries; an accurate outline of universal history."

Large 8vo, 1,450 pages. Cloth, $10.00; Sheep, $12.50; Half Morocco, $15.00; Full Morocco, $18.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED